THE

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

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POLITICAL NOTES.

—The difference between the two political parties of the country receives a new illustration in the Tweed case. The doctrine of Republicans is "Let no guilty man escape;" that of the Democratic party is "Let all guilty men escape who (like Tweed) belong to our party."

—The withdrawal of the McEnery contestant and the yielding to Pinchback, while a perfectly legitimate arrangement, has in it much of the look of a plan to divide the profits, and make the best of the affair. About $20,000 are due, and the division will give them $10,000 apiece, enough to defray some of the expenses of the fight.

—Ex-Senator Henderson was doubtless to blame for lugging in the President for condemnation in his speech before the jury which tried Avery in St. Louis; but his removal from the office of special United States Attorney, just at the time when preparations are making for the trial of Babcock, looks a little suspicious. He knows all about the Babcock case, and the probability is that he knows too much for that individual's safety.

—The reason why the rebel Chaplain of the House of Representatives was compelled to leave Connecticut, was because he refused to read the prayers of the church for the President and Congress of the United States, according to the command of his bishop and the laws of his church. It was this act of disobedience and disloyalty which commended him to the hearty indorsement of Messrs. Hopkins, Cochran, and their Democratic colleagues from Pennsylvania.

—Of course the third term lunatics will examine the President's message with a microscope to discover the least particle of manifestation of their pet bug-bear. They will find in it a plain declaration of the President that this is "the *last* annual message *I* shall have the honor of transmitting to Congress before my successor is chosen." This ought to be satisfactory; but the third term lunatics will not be satisfied.—*Detroit Post.*

As it is perfectly practicable for a President to be his own successor, we do not see the conclusiveness of this reasoning.

—The Boston *Advertiser* asserts, emphatically, that Bishop Haven made no such speech at the Boston Preachers' meeting, on the third term question, as was reported in the Philadelphia *Item*. Bishop Simpson also repudiates the report of an interview with him, on the same subject in the same paper. The comments of the press on these *Item* reports are therefore based on a false foundation.

We suggest to the "Item" that it is very easy to make itself notorious by statements, but it by no means follows that the notoriety will do it any good. President Grant cannot be nominated a third time by any such questionable game as this.

Mad Itch.

Appearance of a Rare Cattle Disease in This State.

The Greencastle (Pa.) *Echo* contains the following: About ten days since a valuable cow belonging to Mr. David L. Martin, of Middleburg, was taken sick and acted in such a curious manner as to attract the attention of himself and neighbors. On examination it was difcovered that the one side of her lower jaw was bared of hair for about two inches, caused by the rapid friction from rubbing on the fence, and that her neck was very much swollen. The cow acted as if crazy, and continued rubbing her jaw on the fence for several hours, when she suddenly died. Mr. Martin at once proceeded to haul her carcass to the woods, and was followed by his watchdog, which frequently smelled of the dead body, and shortly after returning home the dog was taken with the disease, acting in the same manner as the cow, and died in a few hours. Mr. Martin became alarmed and called in a veterinary surgeon to examine the dead bodies, who pronounced the disease "mad itch," which is fatal to all animals that contract it. It is very rare in the United States, and these are the first cases that have ever occurred in this part of the country, and we hope the disease will end with the defunct animals.

THE ORGANIZATION OF LABOR.

In connection with the subject of unemployed labor comes the kindred one of organization of labor for mutual benefit. Those who have not given the subject careful attention, and are engaged in other pursuits, are hardly aware of the extent to which labor is organized, and few have any conception of the importance of the great reaction of labor against capital which is sweeping over the civilized world and will assuredly revolutionize the relationship between master and man. It is one phase of the struggle of liberty against corporation which, now that slavery is a dead issue, is fast coming to the front as the great question of legislation and politics. There begins to be a magical potency—a prophetic threat, in that word *co-operative*, for it means something beyond the feeble and futile attempts which have been made for twenty-five years or more to run retail stores on the co-operative principle in competition with others which were already paying hardly a living profit. It means direct antagonism with capital, and in this form it is sure to win. In the old world for many centuries combinations or guilds have been formed, and have worked advantageously to labor until the guilds themselves became wealthy corporations in turn and operated against the interests of the laboring man. The situation, however, is now changed. Labor is no longer absolutely illiterate as in those ancient times so graphically depicted in the works of Walter Scott.

The type, plough, shovel, boot, brick, and the smelting furnace are beginning to *think*, thanks to popular education, and the masses of toilers organized by self-interest and governed by intelligence will, in time, as surely have matters their own way as that the real capital of a country is its labor and nothing else. We place great stress on that word "intelligence," because we think that organized ignorance is practically powerless except to accomplish the selfish purpose of those who manipulate it. This was seen in the foolish strike in the coal mines lately, where labor was made hostile to itself; and also in the way some were foolishly lead in the late local contest in this county, where the laboring men sought, through political organizations, to bring about a better condition of affairs, but finally found that they were being made tools of by a few designing demagogues and place-hunters. The majority finally saw their error and refused to be lead into the trap. But did it not show a want of intelligence or judgment to permit a set of shiftless vagabonds to enter a labor organization who, although poor enough, were no more laboring men than the most idle rich man that ever lived. But these are lesser evils. The growing intelligence of the masses will correct them. Let us, then, fight for the free schools, and the free schools will carry all other battles of liberty and justice.

—The capacity of Democracy for playing double and being false to itself has often been commented on by us, but is seldom admitted by the Democratic leaders. Yet, once in a while, a Democrat finds his tongue and with it the liberty to say what he thinks, and then he feels disgusted enough to own up frankly. Here is an instance from a Democratic paper in Bloomsburg, Columbia county:

For years Democracy has been followng after strange gods, and it is time we come back to the true faith. In 1860 we tried the experiment of running two candidates, and, of course, failed. In 1864 we put a popular General on a peace platform and failed. In 1868 we put a hard money man on a greenback platform, and failed. In 1872 we put a rabid Republican on a hard money platform, and failed.

The writer of this confession might have added that the party will do precisely the same thing in 1876, and he, himself, will be among the first to follow after strange gods. He knows the crack of the party whip, and always falls in promptly when he hears it.

Every Philadelphia girl with a spark of ambition in her nature, expects to catch a lord during the Centennial.

THE CLAIMS OF THE POOR.

Last week we recommended the formation of a society to relieve the wants of the deserving poor of our town and vicinity. Is not this a matter that should receive the attention of our charitably disposed citizens? What is to become of those who are thrown out of employment at this season? The heart sickens at the contemplation of suffering, temptation and sin, which make easy prey of the weak natures that are equal to the effort of supplying daily want by labor, but unable to bear the heavier burdens of privation and idleness. What shall we do this winter to accomplish the two-fold object of alleviating distress and averting crime? For, that the two go together, is as unquestionable as that humanity is but another name for weakness. Or more properly the question should be, what are we doing and what have we done? For, if we do not soon move in the matter we are not likely to, as winter is upon us and the need is beginning to stare us in the face.

We have many deserving poor who have honestly striven against adverse circumstances and hard times, and in a wealthy and prosperous community like Bellefonte, such must certainly receive attention, and to such it should be bestowed in a manner that they shall not be humiliated by accepting the gift. Then there are many men who have idled away the summer, not seeking profitable employment, who hardly deserve aid as far as they are concerned. We at this moment call to mind one case of a man who has tended a bar in a drinking saloon the most of the summer for no reward except what whiskey he wanted to drink. But then, such men have families, wives, and poor little innocent suffering children who are not to blame, although they suffer from the fact that the husband and father is a miserable, idle, shiftless vagabond. Let us remember the claims of the poor.

As Bishop Simpson will be largely quoted, on the authority of the Philadelphia *Item*, as saying that "should President Grant be re-elected the people will have done wisely," we put on record his prompt denial of the manufactured allegation:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1875.

Editor Philadelphia Item:

DEAR SIR:—I have just seen your paper of yesterday containing the report of an interview.

The statements, as made, are generally correct, but in two points the reporter certainly misapprehended me:

1. I did not say that the majority of Methodist ministers are Democratic.

2. I did not say "that should President Grant be re-elected the people will have done wisely."

The reporter did not ask my opinion, nor did I either directly or indirectly express any judgment on the subject. He did not ask how the ministers of Philadelphia stood upon the subject, as I replied that I had not heard any general expression of opinion. But I supposed that Methodist ministers and people would be divided on that as on other political questions.

Will you do me the kindness to insert this note? Yours, truly,

M. SIMPSON.

The readers of newspapers, generally, will do well to refuse their credence, just now, to the report of any interview whatever. The average interviewer is, or seems to be, incapable of making a correct statement of what is said to him. Just now there is a mania, on the part of certain papers anxious for presidential recognition, for spreading the idea that the whole Methodist body is about to rise up and demand Grant's renomination; and Bishop Simpson has fallen a victim to the lively imagination of a reporter whose employer has the mania in its most virulent shape.

A crumb of comfort. It is trite to say that every ill brings some compensation with it. One of Tweed's lawyers, who was largely instrumental in getting him out of the penitentiary, is reported to have said, "The rascal has run away without paying me."

There are wicked butchers who will tell you they can cut a sirloin from the beef of a cow.

FREE TO WORKING MEN.

We are on the verge of a hard winter; indeed, we may say, we have entered upon it. There are many working men in Bellefonte and vicinity who are out of employment, and we feel confident that there is not many but what would prefer to earn a living by honest labor than to depend upon the overseers of the poor or any charitable society for help. Then there are many who, although not in want, yet do not desire to encroach upon their savings if there is work to be had. To these, and all others who desire employment, we make this offer:

We will give them the free use of our columns from this date until the 1st of March next, for the purpose of advertising for situations. The REPUBLICAN has a large circulation all over the county and State, and there are some places where labor and mechanics are in demand; and it is reasonable to suppose that many of our idle working men could secure situations by advertising. We now propose to give all who are out of employment an advertisement, of which the following is a sample, free of charge:

CARPENTER.—A first-class carpenter desires a situation. Address, J. H., in care of REPUBLICAN, Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa.

These advertisements will be inserted three times. Contractors and others desiring to engage workmen can also advertise for them free of charge. We make this proposition solely for the benefit of our workingmen, and hope that all who are out of employment will avail themselves of the opportunity to advertise for a situation "without money and without cost." There will be nothing lost if nothing gained, and there may be something gained.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S report shows that the money order business has reached the amount of eight millions. Mr. Jewell thinks that the half-million subsidy granted to the Japan steamers for a monthly service, would, if properly applied, "maintain an efficient mail service by steamers sailing under our flag on all the important routes." He also recommends a change in the law which shall authorize the Postmaster-General to offer a contract to the nex tlowest bidder in case of straw bids having been accepted. He recommends that railroads be paid by space instead of weight, that senders be allowed to write their names in books or on packages and periodicals, and that the blunder which doubled rates on transient printed matter be rectified at once.

IN relation to the whiskey prosecutions, the President had a private conference with Secretary Bristow, in which the subject was reviewed, and the President again directed the Secretary to push the prosecutions to the extreme limits, regardless of whom it may reach. The President is relentless towards those who have betrayed his confidence, and is determined to let no guilty person escape.

SENATOR CAMERON'S friends are anxious about his health, fearing that the severe cold, which he has been laboring under for some time past, may result in pneumonia. Against the remonstrance of his friends, he has attended the sessions of the Senate, thus exposing himself to the effects of the unusually bad weather.

THE Democratic papers are discussing the chances of Speaker Kerr becoming President in the event of Grant's death. You need not trouble yourselves gentlemen, the Lord is on our side and will not permit such a misfortune to occur.

—If the President and Congress wish to try their hands on the question of taxing church property, an excellent opportunity is offered in the District of Columbia. There is over a million of church property there, which does not pay a cent of tax. Congress has exclusive jurisdiction over the District, and no amendment of the Constitution is needed to enable it to tax this property if it chooses. Why trouble itself, therefore, with this class of property in the States, which is beyond its control? Let it exercise the power it has before it seeks to exercise powers that do not and should not belong to it.

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1875.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Professor Ward, of Rochester, N. Y., has the skeleton of the horse that General Sheridan rode "from Winchester, twenty miles away," and purposes exhibiting him on it at the Exhibition.

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, of New York City, has been selected as the "orator of the day," when the Exposition opens, and Henry W. Longfellow as the laureate poet of the occasion. The formal opening of the Exposition will be made by the President of the United States.

A fine collection of Australian ferns have been received from California; they range from three to eight feet high.

The colossal statue for the Antietam Soldiers' Monument will be exhibited at the Centennial. The figure is that of a private soldier standing erect and grasping his musket in the position of "parade rest." He wears the regular infantry uniform, with overcoat and cap, and his face wears an expression of expectation, blended with that of quiet resolution and courage. The drapery of the figure is well executed, and the general outlines are peculiarly simple and dignified. The statue stands twenty-one feet high, weighs thirty tons, is constructed in two sections, jointed at the waist, and was carved out of a block of granite weighing one hundred tons.

Mr. John R. Nagle & Co., who paid $100,000 for the privilege of publishing the catalogue of articles on exhibition, have transferred the privilege to a corporation, of which John S. Morton, President of a city passenger railway company, is the chief manager, and this company has succeeded in securing an official promulgation from the Centennial Commissioners prohibiting the sale of any other guide books within the Exposition grounds. As the price of this catalogue is fixed at $1.25, the prohibiting the sale of guide books, which have nothing whatever to do with the official catalogue, is a piece of presumption on the part of Director General Goshorn, and is so far free from suspicion, that just one or two more such monopolizing bulletins, and he will do himself and the Exposition such an injury than the sale of the catalogue will scarcely repair.

POLITICAL.

The question of the next Presidency is beginning to receive considerable attention at the hands of the political Warwicks of the Commonwealth, if one may judge from the number of president-makers that call upon the Warwicks of our own city. In the State Convention of May, 1874, Governor Hartranft was named as Pennsylvania's choice in 1876, but the subsequent election of a Democratic Lieutenant Governor, who in case of a vacancy in the gubernatorial office, not only fills that vacancy but has the power to remove all his predecessor's appointees, has had the effect of removing Governor Hartranft from the canvass as effectually as if he had "gone to meet the angels." I would be an unfaithful correspondent were I to fail in informing you that with the Warwicks, who care less to see Hartranft President, than to make Don Cameron Secretary of the Treasury, this incident of a Democratic Lieutenant Governor is regarded as providential.

Our president-makers have considered all the strong and weak points of Blaine, Bristow, Conkling, Morton and others, named in connection with the Presidency, and not one of them is regarded as making any approach to the popularity, and strength of Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, who is regarded by the more astute politicians that meet here from all parts of the State, as pre-eminently the strongest candidate the Republicans can put forward. His having defeated, first Pendleton, then Thurman, for Governor, before the people of Ohio, and finally ousting Governor Allen, has given him a prestige with our politicians not possessed by any other possible candidate, and those far seeing leaders of the party look upon the selection of Hayes as giving that confidence which goes far towards securing success. In a word, those upon whom depends the responsibility of nominating a presidential candidate—at least so far as many of the most prominent and influential of this State are concerned—regard the battle as already won by the nomination of Hayes, of Ohio.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gethsemane is the most gorgeous and fashionable Baptist church in this city; its organ cost more than enough to build a country church, and a month ago two beautiful fountains were put in position in front of the church, on the outside. Since then, one, less beautiful, has found its way to the inside of the edifice from which a polluted stream of scandal freely flows. A deacon who advanced $30,000 to aid in the erection of Gethsemane, has been charged with undue familiarity with one of his saleswomen, which Mr. Yardstick denies, and a church committee is endeavoring to determine whether Yardstick and his prettiest sales-woman were really hunting moth, as alleged, or if the other young lady, making the charge, lies—under a mistake. I think I cannot do better than to request the prayers of your Christian readers for Gethsemane and her deacon, whose post of honor in assisting young ladies into and out of the baptismal pool, has been filled by another.

A sale of the U. S. Navy Yard was made during the week; the sum realized was $1,000,000, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was the purchasers. This was a sale worth witnessing; every wink of the eye was notice to the auctioneer that the winker went $25,000 better; a wink from both eyes was a hint to put the peg in $50,000 higher, while a good healthy cough sent the price up $100,000 more. The bidding was all done sub-rosa by winks, signs and looks; the contesting parties not even nodding to the auctioneer, for fear that they would be seen by the other fellows. The Navy Yard cost originally $37,000.

Mr. H. H. K. Elliott, publisher of the *Express*, pleaded guilty to libelling Father Welch, a Catholic priest, in permitting a communication to appear in his paper, stating that the father was frequently seen upon the street in a drunken condition. The priest was satisfied with a retraction which appeared over Elliott's signature; not so was Judge Briggs, before whom the case was heard, for this "upright Judge" imposed a fine of $50 and costs, although the Judge and Editor were warm friends. Doubtless it was the most painful duty of Judge Brigg's life to impose that sentence upon his friend. If, said he, in the performance of my duty I were to permit even that warm friendship which for many years has existed between the accused and myself to influence me, regarding myself unfit to occupy a seat upon this bench, I would at once retire from it that a worthier might better fill the place. The moment a breath of calumny is directed against a pastor, his usefulness is at an end; he more than all others should be free from the pen of slander.

Judge Briggs, after referring to the favorable light in which the defendant had placed himself by his full retraction, said that it was to be rememberd that an infamous slander against an estimable citizen had been made, and in a manner that seemed careless. It would be better, His Honor thought, to exercise careful discrimination before publishing an article than to apologize afterward. As the prosecutor's counsel had stated that vindication only was wanted and not punishment of the offender, that fact would be taken into consideration by the Court, but the law also must be vindicated, and its seal of condemnation placed upon such practices. Judge Briggs had known the defendant long and favorably, but he would pronounce just such a sentence as he would in the case of an entire stranger.

Up to December 1st we sent from this port to Europe, 2,169,406 bushels more grain than were exported for the same period last year.

Mr Alfred Cope, one our most esteemed citizens and well known in the mercantile community, died at the age of 70 years. Mr. Cope gave to our Zoological Society $27,000, about two years ago, on condition that no intoxicating liquors ever be sold on the premises; he also gave $40,000 to the Lincoln Institute, for colored boys, for the purpose of founding a Scientific Department.

Counterfeiters have been put away pretty lively by United States Judge Cadwallader. The half dozen whom he sentenced last week, were all put away until after the Centennial. Mr. De Lara, who wanted 300 young ladies of prepossessing appearance, from the country, for employment at the Centennial, has just been sentenced to fifteen months at hard labor in the Penitentiary. If De Lara would only publish in pamphlet form the 3,000 letters he received from that number of "prepossessing country girls," what interesting reading it would be for winter evenings.

Since my last letter, John Sherman—not the U. S. Senator—and Dan Switzer, were each donated with free boarding and lodging, washing included, for six years, and Frank Vintree two and a half years, by one of our liberal-hearted citizens, Judge Cadwalder. These gentlemen were dealers in counterfeit fifty cent notes; they are now learing the art and mystery of shoe-making in the Penitentiary.

Broad street, in this city, is one of the finest avenues in the world; it extends a distance of 60,000 feet in as streight a line as the rules which devide the columns of your paper; it is being lined above ground with churches and other public puildings, the architectural beauty of which is grand and impressive, and is equalled only by the taste and costliness of the private dwellings which adorn it. Above ground our broad street is a thing of grandeur; below its surface it promises to become soon the most useful avenue in the world; as an ordinance has been presented in City Counsils, authorizing the tunneling of it from end to end, for the purpose of building a pneumatic railway. Passing as it does, directly through the centre of our city from north to south and connecting the three great railway lines which run to the north, the south and the west, the resulting benefits from this project can never be estimated.

J. W. F.

——We have an annonymous communication, written on a postal card, saying that there will be a meeting of all interested in the completion of the Bellefonte branch of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek R. R., at the council rooms, to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock. It also says Immediate steps for grading the road should be taken, and a committee appointed to go and see Col. Scott. Our readers now know as much about it as we do, but then it won't cost anything to be there.

Boston, we are told, is well supplied with men milliners and dressmakers, and they are exceedingly popular.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Poiical.

President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In submitting my seventh annual message to Congress, in this centennial year of our national existence as a free and independent people, it affords me great pleasure to recur to the advancement that has been made from the time of the Colonies, one hundred years ago. We were then a people numbering only three millions; now we number more than forty millions. Then industries were confined almost exclusively to the tillage of the soil; now manufactures absorb much of the labor of the country. Our liberties remain unimpaired; the bondsmen have been freed from slavery. We have become possessed of the respect, if not the friendship, of all civilized nations. Our progress has been great in all the arts, in science, agriculture, commerce, navigation, mining, mechanics, law, medicine, &c., and in general education the progress is likewise encouraging. Our thirteen States have become thirty-eight, including Colorado (which has taken the initiatory steps to become a State), and eight Territories, including the Indian Territory and Alaska, and excluding Colorado, making a territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. One hundred years ago the cotton gin, the steamship, the railroad, the telegraph, the reaping, mowing, and modern printing machines, and numerous other inventions of scarcely less value to our business and happiness, were entirely unknown. In 1776 manufactures scarcely existed, even in name, in all this vast territory. In 1870 more than two millions of persons were employed in manufactures, producing more than $2,100,000,000 of products in amount annually, nearly equal to our national debt From nearly the whole of the population of 1776 being engaged in the one occupation of agriculture in 1870, so numerous and diversified had become the occupation of our people, that less than six millions, out of more than forty millions, were so engaged. The extraordinary effect produced in our country by a resort to diversified occupations, has built a market for products of fertile lands distant from the seaboard and the markets of the world. The American system of locating various manufactories next to the plow and pasture, and adding connecting railroads and steamboats, has produced in our distant interior country, a result noticeable by the intelligent part of all commercial nations. The ingenuity and skill of American mechanics have been demonstrated at home and abroad, in a manner most flattering to their pride. But for the extraordinary genius and skill of our mechanics, the achievements of our agriculturists, manufacturers and transporters through the country, this would have been impossible of attainment. The progress of the miner has also been great. Of coal, our production was small, now, many million tons are mined annually. So with iron, which formed scarcely an appreciable part of our products, half a century ago; we now produce more than the world consumed at the beginning of our national existence. Lead, zinc and copper from being articles of import, we may expect to be large exporters of in the near future. The development of gold and silver mines, in the United States and Territories, has not only been remarkable, but has had a large influence upon the business of all commercial nations. Our merchants, in the last hundred years, have had a success and have established a reputation for enterprise, sagacity, progress and integrity, unsurpassed by people of of older nationalities. This "good name" is not confined to their homes, but goes out upon every sea and into every port where commerce enters. With equal pride we can point to our progress in all the learned professions.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE—A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RELATIVE TO THE SCHOOLS RECOMMENDED.

As we are now about to enter upon our second centennial, commencing our manhood as a nation, it is well to look back upon the past and study what will be best to preserve and advance our future greatness. From the fall of Adam, for his transgression, to the present day, no nation has ever been free from threatened danger to its prosperity and happiness. We should look to the dangers threatening us, and remedy them so far as lies in our power. We are a Republic, wherein one is as good as another before the law. Under such a form of government, it is of the greatest importance that all should be possessed of education and intelligence enough to cast a vote with a right understanding of its meaning. A large association of ignorant men, cannot, for any considerable period, oppose a successful resistance to any tyranny and opposition from the educated few, but will inevitably sink into acquiescence to the will of intelligence, whether directed by the demagogue or by priestcraft. Hence the education of the masses becomes of the first necessity for the preservation of our institutions. They are worth preserving, because they have secured the greatest good to the greatest proportion of the population of any form of government yet devised. All other forms of government approach it just in proportion to the general diffusion of education and independence of thought and action. As the primary step, therefore, to our advancement in all that has marked our progress in the past century, I suggest for your earnest consideration, and most earnestly recommend, that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, for ratification, making it the duty of each of the several States to establish, and forever maintain, free public schools, adequate to the education of all the children in the rudimentary branches within their respective limits, irrespective of sex, color, birth-place or religion, and forbidding the teaching in said schools of religous, atheistic, or Pagan tenets, and prohibiting the granting of any school fund, or school taxes, or any part thereof, either by legislative, municipal, or other authority, for the benefit or in aid, directly or indirectly, of any religious sect or denomination, or in aid or the benefit of any other object of any nature or kind, whatever. In connection with this important question, I would also call your attention to the importance of correcting an evil that if permitted to continue will probably lead to great trouble to our land before the close of the nineteenth century. It is the accumulation of vast amounts of untaxed church property. In 1850, I believe, the church property of the United States, which paid no tax, municipal or State, amounted to about $83,000,000. In 1860 the amount had doubled. In 1875 it is about $1,000,000,000. By about 1900, without check, it is safe to say, this property will reach a sum exceeding $3,000,000,000. So vast a sum, receiving all the protection and benefits of the Government without baring its porportion of the burden and expenses of the same, will not be looked upon acquiescently by those who have to pay the taxes. In a growing country where real estate enhances so rapidly with time as in the United States, there is scarcely a limit to the wealth that may be acquired by corporations, religous or otherwise, if allowed to retain real estate without taxation. The contemplation of so vast a property, as here alluded to without taxation, may lead to sequestration without constitutional authority and through blood. I would suggest the taxation of all property equally, whether church or corporation, exempting only the last resting-place of the dead, and possibly, with proper restrictions, church edifices.

HOW WE STAND ABROAD—SPAIN AND CUBA.

Our relations with most of the foreign powers continue on a satisfactory and friendly footing. Increased intercourse, the extension of commerce, and the cultivation of mutual interests have steadily improved our relations with the large majority of the powers of the world, rendering practicable the peaceful solution of questions which from time to time necessarily arise, leaving few which demand extended or particular notice. The correspondence of the Department of State with our diplomatic representatives abroad is transmitted herewith. I am happy to announce the passage of an act by the General Cortes of Portugal, proclaimed since the adjournment of Congress, for the abolition of servitude of the Portuguese colonies. It is to be hoped that such legislation may be another step toward the consummation to be reached, when no man shall be permitted, directly or indirectly, under any guise, excuse, or form of law, to hold his fellow-man in bondage. I am of opinion, also, that it is the duty of the United States, as contributing to that end, and required by the spirit of the age in which we live, to provide by suitable legislation that no citizen of the United States shall hold slaves as property in any other country, or to be interested therein. Chili has made reparation in the case of the whale-ship Good Return, seized without sufficient cause upwards of forty years ago. Though she had hitherto denied her accountability, the denial was never acquiesced in by this Government, and the justice of the claim has been so earnestly contended for that is has been gratifying that she should have at last acknowledged it. The arbitrator in the case of the United States steamer Montijo, for the seizure and detention of which the government of the United States of Columbia was held accountable, has decided in favor of the claim. This decision has settled a question which had been pending for several years, and which, while it continued open, might more or less disturb the good understanding which it is desirable should be maintained between the two Republics. A reciprocity treaty with the King of the Hawaiian Islands was concluded some months since. As it contains a stipulation that it shall not take effect until Congress shall enact the proper legislation for that purpose, copies of the instrument are herewith submitted, in order that if such should be the pleasure of Congress the necessary legislation upon the subject may be adopted.

OUR RELATION WITH SPAIN, AND MINISTER CUSHING'S WORK AT MADRID.

The President then goes into a lengthy discussion of our relations to the Spanish government and Cuba, which we will abbreviate to save space but give all the facts.

He says: The Spanish government has payed to our government promptly, the sum of eighty thousand dollars in coin for the benefit of the passengers and crew who were the sufferers by the Virginius affair.

The past year has furnished no evidence of an approaching termination of the ruinous conflict which has been raging for seven years in Cuba. The same violation of the laws of civilized warfare, of the just demands of humanity, which have heretofore called for the expressions of condemnation from the nations of Christendom, have continued to blacken the sad scene. Desolation, ruin, and pillage are pervading the rich fields of one of the most fertile and productive regions of the earth, and the incendiaries' torch, firing plantations and valuable factories and buildings, is the agent marking the alternate advance or retreat of contending parties. The protracted continuance of this strife seriously affects the interests of all commercial nations, but those of the United States more than others, by reason of close proximity, its larger trade and intercourse with Cuba, and the frequent and intimate personal and social relations which have grown up between its citizens and those of the Island. Moreover, the property of our citizens in Cuba is large, and is rendered insecure and depreciated in value and in capacity of production by the continuance of the strife and the unnatural mode of its conduct. The same is true, differing in degree, with respect to the interests and people of other nations; and the absence of any reasonable assurance of a near termination of the conflict must of necessity soon compel the States thus suffering to consider what the interests of their own people and the duty towards themselves may demand. I have hoped that Spain would be enabled to establish peace in her colony, to afford security to the property and the interest of our citizens, and allow legitimate scope to trade and commerce and the natural productions of the island. Because of this hope, and from an extreme reluctance to interfere in the most remote manner in the affairs of another and a friendly nation, especially of one whose sympathy and friendship in the struggling infancy of our own existence must ever be remembered with gratitude, I have patiently and anxiously waited the progress of events. Our own civil conflict is too recent for us not to consider the difficulties which surround a government distracted by a domestic rebellion at home at the same time that it has to cope with a separate insurrection in a distant colony. But whatever causes may have produced the situation which so grievously affects our interests, it exists with all its attendant evils, operating directly upon this country and its people. Thus far, all the efforts of Spain have proved abortive, and time has marked no improvements in the situation. The armed bands on either side now occupy nearly the same ground as in the past, with the difference from time to time of more lives sacrificed more property destroyed, and wider extents of fertile and productive fields and more and more of valuable property constantly and wantonly sacrificed to the incendiaries' torch.

But, notwithstanding all this, he does not think that the Cubans have established a government which we could, consistent with internatianal law, right and justice recognize.

While conscious that the insurrection in Cuba has shown a strength and endurance which makes it at least doubtful whether it be in the power of Spain to subdue it, it seems unquestionable that no such civic organization exists which may be recognized as an independent government, capable of performing its international obligations and entitled to be treated as one of the powers of the earth. A recognition under such circumstances would be inconsistent with the facts, and would compel the power granting it soon to support by force the government to which it had really given its only claim of existence. In my judgment the United States should adhere to the policy and the principles which have heretofore been its sure and safe guides in like contests between revolted colonies and their mother country, and acting only upon the closest evidence should avoid any posibility of suspicion or of imputation. A recognition of the independence of Cuba being in my opinion impracticable and indefensible, the question which next presents itself is that of the recognition of belligerent rights in the parties to the contest.

Applying to the existing condition of affairs in Cuba the tests recognized by publicists and writers on international law, and which have been observed by nations of dignity, honesty, and power, when free from sensative or selfish and unworthy motives, I fail to find in the insurrection the existence of such a substantial political organization, real, palpable, and manifest to the world, having the forms and capible or the ordinary functions of government towards its own people and to other States, with courts for the administration of justice, with a local habitation, possessing such organization of force, such material, such occupation of territory, as to take the contest out of the category of a mere rebellious insurrection and occasional skirmishes and place it on the terrible footing of war, to which a recognition of belligerency would aim to elevate it. The contest, moreover, is solely on land. The insurrection has not possessed itself of a single seaport whence it may send forth its flag, nor has it any means of communication with foreign powers except through the military lines of its adversaries.

While the accordance of belligerent rights to the Cubans will hold out to them a hope, it will be but a delusive hope and can result in no permanent good, either to them or us, while it will relieve the Spanish government of all responsibility for their act, and may finally lead to complications between the two governments which we have suffered much to avoid. In the earlier part of the contest the United States offered to act as mediator between the contending parties, while Spain refused this offer. She intimated that the time might arrive when such a favor might be acceptable; but as yet, no intimation has been received that, in the opinion of Spain, that time has been reached.

OUR OTHER FOREIGN RELATIONS—THE BANDITS OF THE RIO GRANDE.

The Free Zone, so called, several years since established by the Mexican government in certain of the States of that Republic, adjacent to our frontier, remains in full operation. It has always been materially injurious to honest traffic for it operates as an incentive to traders in Mexico to supply, without custom charges, the wants of inhabitants on this side of the line, and prevents the same wants from being supplied by merchants of the United States, thereby, to a considerable extent, defrauding our revenue, and checking honest commercial enterprise. Depredations by armed bands from Mexico on the people of Texas, near the frontier, continue. Though the main object of these incursions is robbery, they frequently result in the murder of unarmed and peaceably-disposed persons, and in some instances, even the United States post-offices have been attacked. Renewed remonstrances upon this subject have been addressed to the Mexican government, but without much apparent effect. The military force of this government, disposable for service in that quarter, is quite inadequate to effectually guard the line, even at those points where the incursions are generally made. An experiment of an armed vessel on the Rio Grande for that purpose is on trial, and it is hoped that, if not thwarted by the shallowness of the river and other natural obstacles, it may materially contribute to the protection of the herdsmen of Texas. The proceedings of the joint commission under the convention between the United States and Mexico of the 4th of July, 1868, on the subject of claims, will soon be brought to a close. The result of these proceedings will then be communicated to Congress.

VENEZUELA—BELGIUM—THE ALABAMA COURT.

Venezuela has abandoned her objection to pay to the United States that share of its revenue which, some years since, it allotted towards the extinguishment of the claims of foreigners generally. It is to be regretted, however, that its payments on account of claims of citizens of the United States are still so meagre in amount, and that the stipulations of the treaty in regard to the sums to be paid, and the periods when these payments were to take place, should have been so signally disregarded. Since the last annual message the exchange has been made of the ratification of a treaty of commerce and navigation with Belgium, and of conventions with the Mexican Republic for the further extension of the joint commission respecting claims; with the Hawaiian Islands for commercial reciprocity, and with the Ottoman Empire for extradition.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims convened and was organized on the 2d day of July, 1874, and by the terms of the act under which it was created, was to exist for one year, provided, however, that the President should, if he found it necessary, extend the time for six months, which was done, and he now says that the work of the Commission is still unfinished, there being many claims which the parties have been to great expense to get ready, and which have not been heard. There were thirteen hundred and eighty-two claims presented. He recommends that Congress, by some appropriate legislation, give the court further time in which to settle up their business.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

In regard to granting the right to ocean telegraph companies to land their cable in the United States, he suggests some restrictions to prevent different companies consolidating in order to keep up an extortionate rate. He says upon this subject:

As these cable telegraph lines connect separate States, there are questions as to their organization and control which probably can be best, if not solely settled by conventions between the respective States. In the absence, however, of international conventions on the subject, municipal legislation may secure many points which appear to me important, if not indispensable, for the protection of the public against the extortions which may result from a monopoly of the right of operating cable telegrams or from a combination between several lines.

First—No line should be allowed to land on the shores of the United States under the concession from any power which does not admit the right of any other line or lines formed in the United States to land and freely connect with and operate through land lines.

Second—No line should be allowed to land on the shores of the United States which is not, by treaty stipulation with the government from whose shores it proceeds, or by prohibition in its charter, or otherwise to the satisfaction of this Government, prohibited from consolidating or amalgamating with any other cable telegraph line or combining therewith, for the purpose of regulating or maintaining the cost of telegraphing.

Third—All lines should be bound to give precedence in the transmission of the official message of the governments of the two countries between which it may be laid.

Fourth—A power should be reserved to the governments, either conjointly or to each as regards the messages dispatched from its shores, to fix a limit to the charges to be demanded for the transmission of messages. I pesent this subject to the earnest consideration of Congress.

In the meantime, and unless Congress otherwise direct, I shall not oppose the landing of any telegraph cable which complies with and assents to the points above enumerated, but will feel it my duty to prevent the landing of any which does not conform to the first and second points as stated, and which will not stipulate to concede to this Government the precedence in the transmission of its official messages, and will not enter into a satisfactory arrangement with regard to its charges.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION.

Among the most important subjects to which the attention of Congress should be directed, are those relating to fraudulent naturalization and expatriation. There are innumerable cases coming to the attention from all parts of the globe of persons of foreign birth who have not lived in this country the lawful time to become citizens, and in some instances, have never lived here at all, while not giving any service to this country, are ever intending to also get clear of serving their native country by claiming the protection of the United States. Says the President on the subject of fraudulent naturalization:

Instances are brought to the attention of the Government where citizens of the United States, either naturalized or native born, have formally become citizens or subjects of foreign powers, but who, nevertheless, in the absence of any provisions of legislation on this question, when involved in difficulties, or when it seems to be their interest, claim to be citizens of the United States, and demand this intervention of a government which they have long since abandoned, and to which for years they have rendered no service, nor had themselves in any way been amenable. In other cases naturalized citizens, immediately after naturalization, have returned to their native country, have become engaged in business, have accepted offices of pursuits inconsistent with American citizenship, and evidence no intent to return to the United States until called upon to discharge some duty to the country where they are residing, when at once they assert their citizenship, and call upon the representatives of the Government to aid them in their unjust pretentions. It is but justice to all bona-fide citizens that no doubt should exist on such questions, and that Congress should determine, by enactment of law, how expatriation may be accomplished and change of citizenship be established. I also invite your attention to the necessity of regulating by law the status of American women who may marry foreigners, and of defining more fully that of children born in a foreign country of American parents who may reside abroad, and also of some further provisions regulating or giving legal effect to marriages of American citizens contracted in foreign countries. The correspondence submitted herewith shows a few of the constantly occurring questions on these points presented to the consideration of the Government. There are few subjects to engage the attention of Congress on which more delicate relations or more important interests are dependent.

SPECIE-RESUMPTION POINTS.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the receipts from customs for fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, to have been $163,103,833.69, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, to have been $157,167,722.35, a decrease for the last year of $5,936,111.34. Receipts from international revenue, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1874, were $162,499,784.90, and for the year ending the 30th of June, 1875, were $110,007,493.58; increase, $7,597,708.68. The report also shows a complete history of the workings of the department for the last year, and contains recommendations for reform and for legislation which I concur in, but cannot comment on so fully as I should like to if space would permit, but will confine myself to a few suggestions which I look upon as vital to the best interests of the whole people coming within the purview of the "Treasury"—I mean specie resumption. Too much stress cannot be laid upon this question, and I hope Congress may be induced, at the earliest day practicable, to insure the consummation of the act of the last Congress, at the last session, to bring about specie resumption on and after the first day of January, 1879, at the farthest. It would be a great blessing if this could be consummated even at an earlier day. Nothing seems to me more certain than that a full, healthy, and permanent reaction cannot take place in favor of the industries and financial welfare of the country until we return to a measure of values recognized throughout the civilized world. While we use a currency not equivalent to this standard, the world's recognized standard, specie, becomes a commodity—like the products of the soil—the surplus seeking a market wherever there is a demand for it. Under our present system we should want none, nor would we have any, were it not that customs must be paid in coin, and because of the pledge to pay interests on the public debt in coin. The yield of precious metals would flow out of the purchase of foreign productions, and leave the United States hewers of wood and drawers of water, because of wiser legislation on the subject of finance by the nations with whom we have dealings. I am not prepared to say that I can suggest the best legislation to secure the end most heartily commended. It will be a source of great gratification to me to be able to approve any measure of Congress looking effectively toward securing resumption. Unlimited inflation would probably bring about specie payments more speedily than any legislation looking to the redemption of the legal-tender in coin. But it would be at the expense of honor. The legal-tenders would have no value beyond settling present liabilities, or, properly speaking, repudiating them. They would buy nothing after debts were all settled. There are a few measures which seem to be important in this connection, and which I commend to your earnest consideration; a repeal of so much of the legal-tender act as makes these notes receivable for debts contracted after a date to be fixed in the act itself; say not later than January 1st, 1877. We should then have quotations at real values, not fictitious ones. Gold would no longer be at a premium but currency at a discount, a healthy reaction would set in at once, and with it a desire to make the currency what it purports to be. The merchants, manufacturers, and tradesmen of every calling could do business on a fair margin or point. The money to be received having an unvarying value, laborers and all classes who work for stipulated pay or salary would receive more for their income, because extra profits would no longer be charged the capitalists to compensate for the risk of a downward fluctuation in the value of the currency. Second. That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to redeem, say not to exceed, two million dollars monthly of legal-tender notes, by issuing in their stead a long bond, bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five hundred per cent. per annum, of denominationns ranging from fifty dollars to one thousand. This would in time reduce the legal-tender notes to a volume that could be kept afloat without demanding redemption in large sums suddenly. Third. That additional power be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to accumulate gold for final redemption, either by increasing revenue, curtailing expenses, or both. It is preferable to do both, and I recommend that reduction or expenditures be made wherever it can be done without impairing Government obligations or crippling the due execution thereof. One measure for increasing the revenue, and the only one I think of, is the restoration of the duty of tea and coffee. These duties would add about 18,000, to the present amount received from imports and would in no way increase the prices paid for those articles by the consumers. The articles are the products of countries collecting revenue from exports, and as we, the largest consumers, reduce the duties, they proportionately increase them. With this addition to the revenue, many duties now collected, and which give but an insignificant return for the cost of collection, might be remitted, and to the direct advantage of consumers at home. I would mention those articles which enter into manufactures of all sorts. All duties paid upon such articles go directly to the cost of the articles when manufactured here, and must be paid for by the consumers. The duties not only come from the consumers at home, but act as a protection to foreign manufactures of the same completed articles in our own and distant markets. I will suggest or mention another subject bearing upon the problem of how to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to accumulate balances. It is to devise some better method of verifying claims against the Government than at present exists through the Court of Claims, especially those claims growing out of the late war. Nothing is more certain than that a very large percentage of the amounts passed and paid are either wholly fraudulent or are far in excess of the real loss sustained. The large amount of losses proven on good testimony, according to existing laws, by affidavits of fictitious or unscrupulous persons, to have been sustained on small farms and plantations, are not only far beyond the possible yield of those places for one year, but as every one knows, who has had experience in tilling the soil, and who has visited the scenes of these spoliations, are, in many instances more than the individual claimants were ever worth, including their personal and real estate. The report of the Attorney-General, which will be submitted to Congress at an early day, will contain a detailed history of awards made and of claims pending of the class here referred to.

The report of the Secretary of War and the condition of our army and navy is appropriately referred to.

The report of the Postmaster-General, which is transmitted, with the importance of congressional action upon its various recommendations, is briefly enforced.

The discovery of gold in the Black Hillls and a portion of the Sioux reservation; the condition of the Indian Territory, and needed legislation in regard thereto; the public domain; the subject of pensions; geological explorations; the Indian policy; the Government display at the Centennial Exhibition; agriculture; education; a blast against polygamy; and recommendations of changes in Territorial laws, with some pertinent and brief final recommendations, occupy the balance of the message—the last which President Grant will have the honor of transmitting to Congress before his successor is chosen.

CENTENNIAL SUGGESTIONS.

The commission heretofore appointed to take charge of the articles and materials pertaining to the War, the Navy, the Treasury, the Interior, and the Post-office Departments, and the Department of Agriculture, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Commission of Food Fish, and to be contributed under the legislation of last session to the International Exhibition to be held at Philadelphia during the centennial year of 1876, has been dilligent in the discharge of the duties which have devolved upon it, and the preparations so far made with the means at command give assurance that the Government contribution will be made one of the marked characteristics of the Exhibition. The board has observed commendable economy in the matter of the erection of a building for the Government exhibit, the expense of which, it is estimated, will not exceed, say $80,000. This amount has been withdrawn under the law from the appropriations of five of the principal departments, which leaves some of the departments without sufficient means to render their respective practical exhibits complete and satisfactory. The Exhibition being an international one, and the Government being a voluntary contributor, in my opinion its contribution should be of a character in quality and extent to sustain the dignity and credit of so distinguished a contributor. The advantages to the country of a creditable display are, in an international point of view, of the first importance, while an indifferent or uncreditable participation by the Government would be humiliating to the patriotic feelings of our people themselves. I commend the estimates of the board for the necessary additional appropriations to the favorable consideration of Congress. The powers of Europe, almost without exception, many of the South American States, and even the more distant Eastern powers, have manifested their friendly sentiments toward the United States, and the interest of the world in our progress, by taking steps to join with us in celebrating the centennial of the nation, and I strongly recommend that a more national importance be given to the Exhibition by such legislation and by such appropriations as will insure its success. Its value in bringing to our shores innumerable useful works of art and commingling of citizens of foreign countries and our own, the interchanging of ideas and manufactures, will far exceed any pecuniary outlay we may make.

A BRIEF SUMMING UP.

As this will be the last annual message which I shall have the honor of transmitting to Congress before my successor is chosen, I will repeat or recapitulate the questions which I deem of vital importance which may be legislated upon and settled at this session:

First. That the States shall be required to afford the opportunity of a good school education to every child within their limits.

Second. No sectarian tenets shall ever be taught in any school supported in whole or in part by the State, nation, or by the proceeds of any tax levied upon any community. Make education compulsory, so far as to deprive all persons who cannot read and write from becoming voters after the year 1890, disfranchising none, however, on grounds of illiteracy who may be voters at the time this amendment takes effect.

Third. Declare Church and State forever separate and distinct, but each free within their proper spheres; and that all church property shall bear its own proportion of taxation.

Fourth. Drive out licensed immorality, such as polygamy and the importation of women for illegitimate purposes. To recur again to the centennial year, it would seem as though now, as we are to begin the second centennial of national existence, would be a most fitting time for these reforms.

Fifth. Enact such laws as will insure a speedy return to a sound currency, such as will command the respect of the world.

Believing that these views will commend themselves to the great majority of the right-thinking and patriotic citizens of the United States, I submit the rest to Congress. U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 7, 1875.

—The Pittsburg *Post* nominates Jeremiah S. Black for President, and the "Watchman" of this place seconds the motion. This shows the consistency of these Democratic journals. About a month ago they were howling for inflation, and now they suggest one of the hardest of hard money men for the first office within the gift of the people. Does this not prove the insincerity of their profession, or that they are ready to advocate anything that is popular, in order that they may steal into place and power?

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Its articles are models of high-toned discussion, and its pictorial illustrations are often corroberative arguments of no small force.—[N. Y. Examiner and Chronicle.

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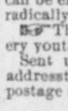
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Vol. 7 No. 9-9m.

A Fortune for $1

The Wyoming Single Number Lottery draws on the 15th of each month, and $500,000 in cash is paid in full to ticket holders. Capital prize, $75,000, Second Prize $30,000, Third Prize $20,000, Fourth, $15,000, Fifth, $10,000, Sixth, $8,000, Seventh, $7,000, Eighth, $5,000, besides 60,255 smaller prizes.

THE WYOMING COMBINATION. (*Three Number*) Lottery draws on the 30th of each month, Capital Prize $5,000, Second Prize $25,000, Third, $20,000, Fourth, $10,000, Fifth, $8,000, Seventh, 70,750 smaller prizes, the whole amounting to $500,000 is paid out regularly at each drawing. This Institution is chartered by special Act of the Legislature, and supervised by the legal authorities at each drawing. Official List of drawn numbers sent by mail to ticket holders as soon as published. Tickets for either are $1 each, six for $20. Circulars sent free to everybody, containing full particulars. Tickets sold up to the hour of drawing.

ALLEN & CO., 79 Nassau St., New York.

CLOTHING & DRY GOODS.

Mammoth Clothing Store!

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER,

Having in addition to his extensive Dry Goods Store, taken the room formerly occupied by Abram Sussman, fitted it up and filled it completely with THE LARGEST STOCK OF CLOTHING ever opened in Bellefonte, is now prepared to accommodate everybody, and to

Guarantee Bargains,

in the line of clothing — such as have never been offered in this section of the State. He has now in his store,

MEN'S SUITS—varying in price from	$6 to $40 00
BOY'S SUITS " " "	$4 to $18 00
OVER COATS—every grade	At cost
DRESS COATS—varying in price from	$6 to $15 00
PANTS " " "	$1 50 to $8 00
VESTS " " "	50 cts to $6 00

and every description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

TWO ROOMS FULL OF GOODS.

Connected with his clothing store in the adjoining room he will continue the

Dress Goods Department,

in which every conceivable description of Dress and Dry Goods, from the

FINEST SILKS TO THE CHEAPEST CALICOS,

as well as

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.

together with a

FULL LINE OF CARPETS

of any grade, will be kept constantly on hand. His prices will be made to suit

THE TIMES

and he will guarantee the fullest satisfaction to every customer.

☞ Polite and accommodating clerks will take pleasure in showing you the goods.

vol7no7-1y Nos. 1 & 2, BUSH'S ARCADE

INSURANCE AGENCY.

IRWIN'S INSURANCE AGENCY.

S. M. IRWIN, late Justice of the Peace. | **S. M. IRWIN & SON,** | JOHN J. IRWIN, Attorney at Law

OFFICE, NORTH SIDE DIAMOND, BELLEFONTE, PA.

This agency represents the oldest and best Fire Insurance Companies represented in the United States, and the best Life Insurance Company in the world.

☞ FAIR RATES AND GOOD INSURANCE ☜

should induce the insuring public to patronize this agency.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

N. B Strict attention given to collections, and remittances promptly made. Scrivening of all kinds neatly done on short notice. 27-3m

Nagle, Cooke & Ewing, Paper Hangings.

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OIL PAINTED WALL PAPERS,

SUBSTITUTES FOR PAINTED WALLS.

DADO'S HALL AND CEILING DECORATIONS

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FINE AND CHEAP GOODS.

NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,

1208 Chestnut Street, 19-tf PHILADELPHIA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

REMOVAL!

THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE has been removed from the Bush House Block to the opposite side of the street, to the second and third floors of the building known as Haupt's Building, just opposite the railroad depot.

WE have now the best and most commodious office in the city.

WE have better facilities for doing all kinds of Job Work than ever before.

PRINTING in Colors a specialty.

FAST Presses and experienced workmen.

SUBSCRIBE for the **Bellefonte Republican,** a live Republican journal.

THE only paper in which a reliable report of the markets can be found.

THE only paper that reports the Court Proceedings, taken on the spot by a stenographic reporter.

THE only Republican paper in Centre County.

THE largest circulation of any paper in the county. This is no idle boast—we are able to prove it.

TERMS to subscribers in the county, $2.00 in advance; outside of the county, $2.15. No notice will be taken of orders for the paper from persons residing outside of the county unless the money accompanies the order.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.

FOR RENT!

THE room lately occupied by us in the

BUSH HOUSE BLOCK,

IS

FOR RENT

AT

REASONABLE RATES.

Apply at this office.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Coal, Lime, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING, (opposite the depot)

J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

WM. SHORTLIDGE BOND VALENTINE

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v5n34-1y

Hardware.

HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE

All sorts of

Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones,
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,
v5 No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

P. B. WILSON. T. A. HICKS. H. K. HICKS

WILSON & HICKS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS.

Iron Paints, Oils, Glass &c.

Builder's Hardware.

Coach Maker's Goods.

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Stoves of All Kinds.

Children's Buggies,

Waggons, Carts, &c.

WILSON & HICKS.

NOTICE—We will sell to responsible men on three months credit. Will take off 5 per cent for cash, which is equal to 20 per cent. per annum. It will pay the purchaser to borrow at 10 from other parties, if he can save 20 in buying from us. In this way we can turn our money and sell lower.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION, connection with BALD EAGLE VALLEY R. R.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1875, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves New York		9 25 a. m
" "	Philadelphia	12. 55 p. m
" "	Baltimore	1. 21 p. m
" "	Harrisb'g	5.00 p. m
" "	arr. at Williamsp't	8.55 p. m
" "	Lock Haven	10.20 p. m
" " "	Bellefonte	11.50 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves New York		8.25 p. m
" "	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
" "	Baltimore	11.55 p. m
" "	Harrisburg	4.25 a. m
" "	Williamsport	8.35 a. m
" "	Lock Haven	9.45 a. m
" "	Renovo	11.05 a. m
" "	arr. at Erie	7.50 p. m
NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philada		7.40 a. m
" " "	Baltimore	7.35 a. m
" " "	Harrisb'g	10.55 a. m
" "	arr. at Williamsp't	1.55 p. m
" " "	Lock Haven	3.15 p. m
" " "	Renovo	4.30 p. m
" " "	Bellefonte	4.38 p. m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		8.00 a. m
" " "	Baltimore	8.30 a. m
" " "	Harrisburg	1.25 p. m
" " arr. at	Williamsport	6.10 p. m
" " "	Lock Haven	7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven		6.40 a. m
" " "	Williamsp't	7.55 a. m
" " arr. at	Harrisb'g	11.45 a.
" " "	Baltimore	6.15 p
" " "	Philadelphia	3.35 p. m
" " "	New York	6.45 p. m
DAY EXPRESS leaves Bellefonte		8.10 a. m
" " "	Renovo	9.10 a. m
" " "	Lock Haven	10.25 a m
" " "	Williamsport	11.35 a m
" " arr at	Harrisburg	3.00 p m
" " "	Philadelphia	6.20 p
" " "	New York	9.15 p. m
" " "	Baltimore	6.35 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie		11.20 a. m
" "	*Bellefonte	8.22 p. m
" "	Renovo	8.25 p. m
" "	Lock Haven	9.45 p. m
" "	Williamsp't	10.50 p. m
" arr. at	Harrisburg	2.25 a. m
" "	Baltimore	7.35 a. m
" "	Phila	6.45 a. m
" "	New York	10.10 a. m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport		12.35 a m
" " arr at	Harrisburg	3.55 a m
" " "	Baltimore	7.35 a m
" " "	Philadelphia	7.35 a m
" " "	New York	10.25 a m

* The Bald Eagle Valley Express leaves Bellefonte at 8.22 p. m. and connects with Erie Mail at Lock Haven at 9.45 p. m.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express west, Elmira west Mail and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail west, Niagara Express west and Elmira Mail west make close connection at Williamspost with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail east and west, Niagara Express west, Fast Line west and Day Express east make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express west, Fast Line west, Philadelphia Express east and Day Express east. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Sup.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION.

STATIONS.	MLS.	Mail. A.M.	Exp. P.M
Leave Tyrone		8 30	6 45
East Tyrone	1	8 37	6 52
Bald Eagle	5	8 46	7 01
Hannah	10	8 58	7 15
Port Matilda	14	9 05	7 23
Martha	17	9 13	7 33
Julian	21	9 22	7 44
Unionville	26	9 33	7 56
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	9 41	8 05
Milesburg	31	9 45	8 10
Arrive Bellefonte	33	9 54	8 19
Leave Bellefonte	33	9 57	8 22
Milesburg	31	10 10	8 35
Curtin	34	10 22	8 45
Mount Eagle	37	10 29	8 52
Howard	40	10 38	9 02
Eagleville	44	10 52	9 13
Beech Creek	46	10 57	9 18
Mill Hall	51	11 12	9 32
Flemington	52	11 17	9 37
Arrive Lock Haven	55	11 22	9 42
RETURN.			
Leave Lock Haven	0	9 55	3 15
Flemington	3	10 00	3 21
Mill Hall	4	10 04	3 25
Beech Creek	9	10 19	3 40
Eagleville	11	10 24	3 45
Howard	15	10 38	4 00
Mount Eagle	18	10 47	4 09
Curtin	21	10 54	4 15
Milesburg	24	11 05	4 25
Arrive Bellefonte	26	11 18	4 38
Leave Bellefonte	26	11 21	4 41
Milesburg	24	11 30	4 50
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 34	4 54
Unionville	29	11 45	5 04
Julian	34	11 57	5 15
Martha	38	12 08	5 26
Port Matilda	41	12 18	5 35
Hannah	45	12 28	5 44
Bald Eagle	50	12 42	5 58
Vail	52	12 48	6 03
East Tyrone	54	12 53	6 08
Arrive Tyrone	55	1 00	6 15

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.

Leave Bellefonte	8 10 A.M.	2 25 P.M
Arrive at Snow Shoe	10 40	5 35
Leave Snow Shoe	9 10	2 25
Arrive at Bellefonte	12 10 P.M.	5 10

The 9 10 from Snow Shoe intersects with the Bald Eagle Express, going west, at Snow Shoe Intesection.

The train leaving Snow Shoe at 2.25 intersects with the Bald Eagle mail west at Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS, Supt.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju.	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	4 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 18	4 24
Yeagertown F	7 33	12 21	4 28
Mann's F	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 33	4 39
Honey Creek F	8 10	12 44	4 49
Naginy F	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive	8 30 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 30 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p.m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a. m., 2 35 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Hazleton.

P. F. SMITH, Supt.

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144 pages, illustrated. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading by both sexes, married or single. About physiology of Reproduction of healthy and beautiful children. Marriage; whom to marry; proper age; marriage impediments; nervous debility; sexual inability; blood impurities, &c.; causes and consequences. Price 50 cents; sent securely sealed. Address

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N. B.—Dr. Whittier specially treats private diseases and all affections mentioned in his work, with greatest success. Cures guaranteed. Consultation—personally or by letter—confidential and free. Call or write. 7-4-1y

MOLLINE. AGENTS wanted to introduce this UNRIVALLED and healthful toilet article into every family. THE VERY BEST CURE for CHAPPED HANDS, LIPS, ROUGH SKIN, and for the FACE AFTER SHAVING, ever prepared. A handsome revenue can be secured by agents giving part or all their time to selling it. Every family should have it. Recommended by the best physicians. For particulars address A. P. LYNN & CO., Mauch Chunk, Pa. Montgomery & Co. wholesale agents, 131 North 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 15-4t

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS
FORSUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

the following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, not exceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa

READ! READ!! READ !!!

We have made arrangements with the following publishers so that we can furnish their publications with the REPUBLICAN at reduced rates, thus affording those who desire such books and papers, an opportunity to save from twenty to thirty per cent.

There is no postage to be paid by the subscriber, but no paper will be sent until the money is received at this office:

	Regular Price	Price with Republican
MONTHLY.		
Harper's Magazine	$4.00	$5.25
Scribner's Monthly	4.00	5.25
St. Nicholas	3.00	4.50
Peter's Musical Monthly	3.00	4.00
La Creme de la Creme	4.00	5.00
Locke's National Monthly	1.00	2.80
American Farm Journal	1.00	2.60
Peterson's Journal	3.00	4.50
The Republic	2.00	3.60
Penn Monthly	3.00	3.75
Woods' Household Magazine	1.00	2.75
WEEKLY.		
Harper's Weekly	4.00	5.25
Harper's Bazar	4.00	5.25
Forney's Press	2.00	3.60
Toledo Weekly Blade	2.00	3.50
Scientific American	3.20	4.75
American Agriculturist	1.60	3.20
Cincinnati Weekly Times	2.60	3.65.

☞ We can furnish any weekly or monthly, publication in the United States at less than publisher's prices.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1875.

DEAR SIR.—Messrs. Moody and Sankey yesterday entered upon the third week of their labors in Philadelphia, and the second of their special effort to reach non-church goers and those not Christians. During the past week the weather has been very unfavorable, being most of the time either very cold or wet and disagreeable. Notwithstanding these drawbacks the services have been attended by immense crowds, and on no occasion at an evening service, even when the rain descended in torrents, has there been less than six or eight thousand persons present. The noon day meeting in the Hall has been attended daily by from two to four thousand persons, and usually the portion of the audience room partitioned off for it, has been full. The noon meetings are conducted by Messrs. Moody and Sankey, and many of the leading ministers and layman take a prominent part in them. The requests for prayer are very numerous, two or three hundred presented a day, necessitating the classing of them under general heads. The meeting on Friday was specially for those suffering from the effect of intemperance. Two hundred and twenty requests, embracing a very much larger number of individual cases were presented. Mr. Moody took for his subject Matthew, 5th chapter, the "Three cases of incurables," and drew from them the lessons that Christ could cure any case, and that many cases "Christ only" could cure. Many of the cases presented for prayer were very touching, and while prayer was offered for all, some called forth specially earnest petitions. On Saturday the subject was "The International Lesson." Rev. Dr. Newton, rector of Epiphany P. E. Church, having charge of the meeting, and Prof. Johnson leading the singing.

Last Sunday (Dec. 5) was a day of unexampled interest. At 8 A. M., in spite of rain and the early hour, 8,000 people were ready to hear words in which the speaker seemed lost in the importance of his theme. It was an appeal to Christians to be a "peculiar" people, as Christ was peculiar in his life and work of self-sacrificing love.

At 4 P. M., a meeting for women only was held, and the vast audience room was crowded. 2,000 rose for prayer. Inquirers flocked into the inquiry rooms on either side of the hall. In one Mr. Sankey labored with a company of Christian workers, talking to inquirers one by one, and in a common-sense way following up the serious impressson made by the words they had just heard. Mr. Moody and others were hard at work in the other inquiry-room in a similar way. For these men seem to feel that in persuading and "beseeching men to be reconciled to God" it is not enough to talk to them from the pulpit. As practical men they see that the impression made by the public speaker can be deepened and prevented from passing away by button-holeing men and giving them to understand by personal talk that you mean every word you have said, and want them to get into the way of salvation you have pointed out. The great thing used in the inquiry room is the Bible. Texts like Isaiah 1:18 and 53:4 and 5; John 1:12; 3:18 and 36; 5:24, are used and read slowly to the inquirer. For instance, Mr. Moody was talking to a young man who said he was ready to accept Christ. "Well," said Mr. Moody, beginning to read John 5;24, and asking at the end of each clause, "do you accept that?" The young man assented each time till he reached the words "Hath everlasting life," when the young man sprang to his feet exclaiming, "I have it! I have it!" and in a few minutes he was telling to others how simple a thing it was to believe.

Sunday evening the meeting was for men only, and in the midst of a pelting rain 7,000 men flocked to the Hall, listened with fixed attention, and crowded the inquiry rooms. At 9 P. M. Dr. McCook's church, near by, was filled at the young men's meeting, which is held every evening at that hour to suit the convenience of business men. Not till midnight had the last inquirer left the building, so deep, earnest, and importunate was the interest awakened by these solemn services. Among the inquirers was a young man who said to the gentleman talking with him, "I have been troubled about this subject all the past week." "Do you think Satan has a hand in such trouble?" was the reply. "No! No!" "Well, if the Spirit of God has made you anxious, he will help you now." "Oh, I think I believe in Christ, but I don't know what it is to be 'born again.'" At once the Christian man turned to 1 John 5:1, and slowly read: "Whosoever believeth that Jesus is the Christ is born of God." In a moment the young man looked up with expression of joy on his face and said: "Then I'm saved."

During the week Moody has preached from John 3:7, "Ye must be born again," and followed it with John 3:14, 15, "How to be born again." These sermons were followed by one on "Grace," which he said was possibly the least understood of any important word, and but few Christians knew what Grace was. He then gave this definition: "Mercy is pity to the miserable;" Grace is "love to the undeserving," and forced it by illustrations that would not fail to fix the whole scope of the subject upon the minds of most of his hearers. Mr. Moody preached his sermon from the text, "For the Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost," by reading a letter from a man who said, "I have been seeking the Lord for three weeks and have not found him; oh! pray for me." The speaker said that if the writer had been seeking Jesus he would have found him. He then gave out his text, and said that there has never been a man saved except that it cost God more to find him than for him to find God. A woman who loses a piece of silver sweeps the room until she finds it; she does not give it up when she discovers the loss, but keeps up the search until she finds what she lost. God is always seeking those which are lost, and the Prince of Heaven was sent down from Heaven by God to find those which were lost. He referred to the blind man at Jerico whom Jesus sought and healed, and said he hoped there would be many sinners who would sing out, "Thou Son of David, have mercy upon me." May it come from the depths of your hearts, for Jesus of Nazareth passeth by. The Lord said to the blind man "Be of good cheer," and then said, "What can I do for you?" The blind man replied, "Oh! that my sight might be restored," and immediately his sight was restored. Oh! it is likely that poor Bartimeus sung better than Mr. Sankey, for he sung the song of redemption. Mr. Moody then called attention to Zaccheus who climbed the sycamore tree to see Jesus. It is not often that the rich man makes such an effort to see Christ. When the Son of God came under the tree the Master stopped and called him down. He expected to see Zaccheus because he knew that he would be there. Some are opposed to speedy salvation. When shall it commence? It is likely that Zaccheus was converted somewhere between the tree and the ground. He then said that if a man should steal one hundred dollars from Mr. Stuart, and the next day make restitution, would you not think that the man was converted? God entered his heart, and his conscience did not permit the man to rest. It would be a grand thing if all the tavern-keepers would make restitution by giving up that which they received by means of their hellish business. Oh! you can be saved if you will only come to Christ; he is waiting and offering you immortal life. If there had been any other way of escape of the sinner, do you think God would have given up his only Son to die upon the cross at Cavalry? You sinners can all find Jesus. You must come to him as the poor prisoner who acknowledged that he was full of sin. The Lord Jesus is seeking for all that are lost. Won't you try to give him your heart and to-night become a Christian? After the sermon a large number arose for prayer and went into the inquiry room.

Every evening large audiences assemble, and the class of people in attendance show that the interest with the masses is deepening. Long before the doors are opened large crowds gather about them, and to prevent the crush of a crowd two additional doors on Thirteenth and Juniper Streets have had to be opened. It is evident a spirit of inquiry prevades the city, and the crowd is not drawn simply by curiosity. The singing of the large choir well repay the early comers for the hour and a half patient waiting. On Wednesday evening Mr. Moody announced as his text, "The Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." He said he had not gotten through with the subject the previous evening, and proposed to continue it this evening. He said because men are lost they need a Saviour. Don't think because you are a sinner God does not want to have anything to do with you. The sermon was was replete with telling incidents and Scriptural illustrations. In the latter Mr. Moody possibly excels all others. He brings Bible incidents and scenes so vividly before an audience that one might almost think that had occurred a few days ago in a neighboring city. The evening he spoke of the man healed of the palsy, whose friends let him down from the roof; the audience were hushed in such deep silence that it seemed as if they could almost hear the slow measured step of the four men as they wended their way through the streets of Capernaum, and, as in the narrative, they let down their sick friend from the roof, every one looked up to see him as he descended. Thursday the attendance at noon was very large, and the meeting was intensely interesting. On Thursday evening the text was, "Seek ye the Lord while he may be found; call upon him while he is near." He got the attention of the immense audience at once by a homely, telling illustration, and kept it to the close. It made a deep impression when he said, you can find Christ right here in this building to-night, if you will only seek him. Do you believe that sinners can find Christ here to-night, Dr. Hartfield? (Turning to Dr. Hartfield.) I certainly do, said Dr. Hartfield. Do you Dr. Smith, Mr. Moody continued. Mr. Smith said he had no doubt of it, and Mr. Moody said that from the letters he is constantly receiving he is convinced that God is striving with many a heart in this city. Why, I would'nt dare even to advise you to go home to read your Bibles and pray. Now is the accepted time, and some of you may not even live to get home to-night. Mr. Moody related with telling effect the following personal illustration: In my native village, a good many years ago, a young man started out to seek his fortune, as we call it. Before he left home his mother gave him this text to take with him: "Seek first the kingdom of God, and its righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." The young man got as far as a neighboring village by the next Sunday (for there were no railroads in those days, and he had to walk), and in the morning he went to church, and the minister preached from the very text his mother had given him. In the evening he went to another church, and there the minister preached from the same text. The words made a strong impression on his mind, but he was not converted, and after awhile he went home again. In the meantime, I left home and was converted; and when I went home on a visit I thought I would try to show him how to seek. But when I asked my mother whether he was still living on the old farm, she said, in surprise: "Why, didn't I write to you about him? He has become crazy, and is in a lunatic asylum; and the only thing he says is: 'Seek first the kingdom of God and its righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you.'" A short time after that, when I was home again, I heard that he had become an idiot, and that his parents had taken him home again. So I went to see him, and asked him whether he knew me, but he gave me only a vacant stare, and, pointing his finger at me, said; "Young man, seek first the kingdom of God and its righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." A few weeks ago when I was home again, I went to the old graveyard on the hill, to see my father's grave. The chill autumn winds rustled the dry leaves at my feet, and as I looked down to see the last resting place of my father, I saw there, only a few yards away, the grave of this man. He had put it off too long.

At the close of this sermon he read the following letter which he had received just before he came to the meeting. The letter had a deep black border, which told stronger than words of death and sorrow.

"My dear wife passed peacefully away to her rest, on the afternoon of the 19th inst., after three days' illness. Her love for the Master and his cause increased toward the last. It has left a terrible blank in my house, but the knowledge that she is with Jesus, whom she loved so to sing about, wonderfully softens the blow. Heaven will be dearer to me than ever, because she is there. To me, your rememberance will ever be dear, as being the means in God's hands of bringing her to himself."

He then told of the lady's conversation, and followed it with an invitation for those interested to go into the inquiry-rooms, which invitation was accepted by a large number.

The young men's meeting in the M. E. Church, Arch and Broad streets, from 9 to 10 o'clock each evening, has continued one of the most interesting meetings held. It is crowded nightly, and large numbers of young men ask prayer and remain to be conversed with, and there is a good reason to hope that a large number have given themselves to Christ. The parents' meeting, in Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, at the same hour, has been well attended, and while some advanced in years have asked prayers for themselves, most earnest petitions go up nightly for the conversion of sons and daughters.

The singing of Mr. Sankey continues to charm everybody, and his part of the service is a special attraction, and bears home to some, whom Mr. Moody would not reach, the glad tidings.

Many interesting incidents have come under the observation of your correspondent, but he will have to keep them for another letter. The whole city is moved, and the great topic of conversation in all cities are the Moody and Sankey meetings. T. K. C.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 11, 1875.

MR. EDITOR.—I am sensible of your kindness in allowing me space in the columns of your paper in order to present your readers with a few items of interest. Accordingly I shall resume where I left off in my former communication.

THE MUSEUM.

This is the most attractive feature at the University, absorbing, for the time being, the attention of all visitors, who manifest their interest by the close observation which they display in the examination of each article in its respective order, and few pass through its various departments without having acquired valuable information on topics, of which they were, perhaps, entirely ignorant of before.

It contains the finest collection of curiosities in the Northwest, while no agency is left unemployed that will tend to swell the already large number and increase the variety. Agents have been sent to China, Africa, and South America, who are making collections of such, which are rare and precious. While our far Western States have and are contributing handsomely, so that almost any known specimen of whatever exists, is well represented and arranged for the benefit of the studious. The "Museum," in general, illustrates the Natural Sciences, ethnology, art, history, agriculture, anatomy, and materia medica.

The mineral department is rich in specimens of its own kind, many of which are rarcity itself and valued accordingly.

The gallery of fine arts and history embraces casts in full size of the most valuable ancient statues and busts, comprising all the rarest antiquities of European museums. The gallery of engravings and photographic views, illustrates the architectural and sculptural remains of Italy and Greece, thus disclosing to usa at single glance, the sublime grandeur of their palmiest days. This department, also, contains historical medallions, including casts from antique gems, illustrative of ancient history and mediæval history, also medallion portraits of leading personages of modern history, copies of the great masterpieces of modern painting, including those prior to Raphael and Michael Angelo, grace the walls with their splendor. The department of anatomy is rich with bones in their healthy and diseased conditions, and contains, beside, whatever is essential to advance the interest of the student. The materia medica division repsesents a complete suite of everything in that line, and is so arranged as to be convenient for the student's investigation.

Thus, it is seen at once, that these numerous collections gathered together and stored away in one building, constitue a mine from which more knowledge can be extracted in one hour than a whole day's rummaging through volumes would afford, to the same effect. I did deem it necessary to enlarge in my description of the Museum, fearing that it might weary attention by a too copious explanation.

Before closing, I will make a few general remarks. During the year a department of homœpathy has been added to the University, thus throwing open a door for the disciples of that much-abused creed to enter and propagate their faith; although under-handed measures were employed by the faculties of other medical colleges to wipe it out of existence, to nip it in the bud, or, in other words, to destroy it, by circulating slanderous reports concerning its efficiency, thus hoping to crush a future formidable adversary, but the attempt proved a failure, and the department's prospects for the future are quite promising and hopeful.

The new hospital which has been erected on the "Campus" by the State and city, is drawing near completion, and will be a noble asylum for suffering humanity, while it is almost indispensible to the medical student in the close prosecution of his study. This does honor to the State, who, leave no method untried that will minister to the growing wants of the industrious, who labor to accumulate knowledge, in order to earn a "name," to leave something as they pass away, that posterity might know they once had been on earth and acted something there. The facilities for education are second to none in America, which is evident by the yearly increase of students, and the list of its eminent professors.

Yours Truly,

H. G. S.

Whittier's Haverhill Ode.

The following is Mr. Whittier's ode, sung at the dedication of the public library in Haverhill to music composed by J. B. Lang, o Boston:

"Let there be light!" God spake of old,
And over chaos dark and cold,
And, through the dead and formless frame
Of nature life and order came.

Faint was the light at first that shone
On giant fern and mastodon,
On half formed plant and beast of prey
And man as rude and wild as they.

Age after age, like waves, o'er ran
The earth uplifting brute and man:
And mind, at length, in symbles dark
Its meaning traced on stone and bark.

On a leaf of palm, or sedge-wrought roll,
On plastic clay and leathern scroll,
Man wrote his thought; the ages passed,
And lo! the Press was found at last!

Then dead souls woke; the thoughts of men
Whose bones were dust revived again;
The cloister's silence found a tongue,
Old prophets spake, old poets sung.

And here, to-day, the dead look down;
The kings of mind again new crown;
We hear the sage's word; we trace
The footprints of our human race.

Here Greek and Roman find themselves
Alive along these crowded shelves;
And Shakespeare treads again his stage,
And Chaucer paints anew his age.

As if some Pantheon's marbles broke
Their stony trance, and lived and spoke,
Life thrills around the alcoved hall,
The lords of thought await our call.

——"Oh dear, but he's charming! oh dear, but he's sweet! so handsome, so urbane, and always so neat," said one gushing girl of the period to her companion. "Of course he is, but that is because he always gets his clothes at S. & A. Loeb's store, on Alleghany street." They have just received an immense stock of fall and winter clothing. Go and see what money will do at S. & A. Loeb's.

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EDITOR'S TABLE.

CHURCH'S MUSICAL VISITOR.—This popular magazine for December offers a long list of good things, both in its literary and music departments. "Fields for Musical Scholarship," by W. S. B. Mathews, is an article which music teachers and scholars should read. Another noticeable article is "Many Students of the Piano and few players." D. C. Addison contributes a musical sketch entitled "A Pupil of Mozart," which would do credit to any of the great literary monthlies. There are several long articles and many short ones, interesting correspondence, poetry, and editorials upon topics of general interest to the musically inclined. The music in this number covers seventeen pages, including a Christmas supplement. There are not less than seven pieces, vocal and instrumental. There is a lovely song by Danks, entitled "Dream of the Old Home;" a song and chorus, "Down the Stream the Shadows Darken," by Arini; "Clover Mazurka;" "Nocturne," by Krug; a four-part glee by Mendelsohon, entitled "In a Wood;" "Christmas carols," etc. As any one can see, the music alone in this number of the "Visitor" is worth much more than the subscription price for the whole year, which is but $1 50 cents, including premium. Sample copy, with list of premiums for 1876, will be sent, on receipt of one stamp, by the publishers, John Church & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Pittsburgh Gazette!

Those who are arranging for their home papers for the next year, will do wisely to send for sample copies of the "PITTSBURGH GAZETTE," Daily or Weekly, as it will be seen to be the best paper published in Pittsburgh. It is the oldest, being nearly ninety years old, and has kept pace with all phazes of modern newspaper progress. It is printed on new type, and on clean, white, handsome paper. Its news is specially full and accurate. It receives Cable news from Europe, and Dispatches from all parts of the country. It has Special Correspondents in Washington, during the session of Congress, and at Harrisburg during the session of the Legislature, and will give full reports of all that is interesting in the proceedings. Its Local news is complete and varied, yet chaste and pure. Its editorials contain trenchant discussions of all current subjects, and deal independently with all the issues of the hour. The paper is Republican in Politics, but holds that the party is superior to cliques and rings. Its Market Reports are specially Full and Complete, and have a reputation that is wide-spread, for accuracy and reliability. Its Reports of the LIVE STOCK Market are also the best in the city. In frequent instances, parties in the country have saved or made considerable sums by following the accurate reports of prices, given in the "GAZETTE," in making their sales. It also contains Agricultural, Household, and Family reading, carefully selected. Thus it is a family paper of great excellence and rare cheapness, as to price. Its circulation is the largest of the Pittsburgh press. The "GAZETTE" is furnished at the following rates, and we claim that they afford the cheapest newspaper published, when the size and quality of the paper are considered:

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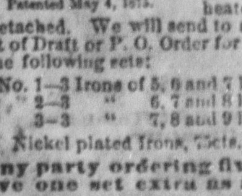
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[illegible] entirely [illegible] may be [illegible] any number of Irons [illegible] can be adjusted instantly, and being provided with a shield the hand is completely **protected** from the heat. **No holder** is required when using. When the Iron is being heated, the handle must be detached. We will send to any address, on receipt of Draft or P. O. Order for the amount, either of the following sets:

Set No. 1—3	Irons of 5, 6 and 7 lbs.,	1 handle,	$2.00
" 2—3	" 6, 7 and 8 lbs.,	"	2.30
" 3—3	" 7, 8 and 9 lbs.,	"	2.60

Nickel plated Irons, 75cts. per set extra.

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All goods sold at Big Profits, until we shall have

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vol7-48 [Successors to LOEB, MAY & LOEB.]

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Have just received a Large and Well-selected Stock of

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THE EVANGELISTS,

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IN

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IN THE

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SUNDAY, NOV. 21st,

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And will continue daily, morning and evening (except Saturday), for some weeks. 46-6t

250 SLEIGHS

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Specimen papers sent free on application.

v7n47tf

Legal Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT application will be made to the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the repeal of the following law, so far as it relates to the county of Centre, State of Pennsylvania, Pamphlet laws 1867, page 994, No. 921:

"An Act Relative to the Fees of Notaries public in the Counties of Centre and Lycoming:

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, all fees which are now chargeable and receivable by the notaries public of the counties of Lycoming and Centre shall be increased fifty per centum; *Provided*, That the increase authorized by this Act shall not relate to the fees for the acknowledgment of deeds and mortgages."

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the H. of R.

LOUIS W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved 10th day of April, 1867.

46-6t JNO. W. GEARY.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—Will be sold at public auction, on Friday, December 31, 1875, commencing at two o'clock P. M., on the premises, the real estate of the late Mary Henderson, deceased, situated in Huston Township, Centre county, Pa., adjoining lands of E. C. Henderson, Margaret Miller, Benner Wilson, and others, containing FIVE AND ONE HALF ACRES. There is a good Log House, a never-failing Spring of Water, and a good variety of Fruit Trees on the place. A very desirable property.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale; balance in one year, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the property, with interest at six per cent. Bond to be given in the sum of five hundred dollars for the faithful performance of the same.

WILLIAM E. HENDERSON, Exec'r.

December 1st, 1875. 47-4t

ELECTION NOTICE.—To the Stockholders of the Bellefonte Gas Company: The annual election of said Company will be held at the office of E. & E. M. Blanchard, on Monday, the Third day of January, 1876. A President, six Managers, Secretary, and Treasurer to be elected for the ensuing year.

49-3t E. M. BLANCHARD, Sec'y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of William Way, dec'd. Letters testamentary upon the estate of William Way, dec'd, late of ———, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted will call and make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM T. WAY,
EZRA WAY,
v7-n46-6t Executors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That I have purchased this day of H. C. Galbraith, all of his personal property, consisting of horse, harness, buggy, sleigh, and all his household goods, the property to be left in his possession, subject to my control; and all persons are hereby notified not to meddle with the same.

M. P. WEAVER.

Pleasant Gap, Pa., Dec. 4, 1875. 49-3t

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NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS, IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.



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SILVER-WARE, PLATED-WARE,

CLOCKS, BRONZES, AND FANCY GOODS

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TABLE CUTLERY.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention

Miscellaneous

Removal

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FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN.

His stock will comprise all the leading styles of goods for dress, promenade, school and domestic purposes. No goods will be offered for sale that are not of the best materials and workmanship. He will be able to show the most complete assortment of of Shoes ever seen in the United States, including a large stock of FINE SHOES for little children, and genteel SERVICEABLE SHOES for boys and girls. The prices of his Gent's Boots and Gaiters will be reduced One Dollar per pair, other goods in proportion.

The Public in general are solicited to call and examine goods and prices, without obligation to purchase.

WM. F. BARTLETT,
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PRICE LIST and directions for self-measurement sent on receipt of post-office address.

34-3m

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is handsomely illustrated, and is in all respects an elegant and valuable work. Clergymen, teachers, agents, all who wish to earn money, should apply immediately for terms and territory to J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers, 27 Park Place, New York. v7n41-4t

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v7n43-1y

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v5n46-1y,

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Teas Distributed to Clubs at Importers' Prices.

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A graphic History of the Heroic Epoch of American Border Life. Its thrilling conflicts of Red and White Foes. Exciting Adventures, Captivities, Forays, Scouts, Pioneer women and boys. Indian war-paths, Camp life, and Sports. A book for old and young. No a dull page. No competition. Enormous Sales. Agents wanted everywhere. Circulars free. Address, J. C. McCURDY & CO., 26 S. Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 46-4t

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Poetry.

December.

'Tis the last of the year, 'tis the last of the year;
The woodland is silent, the landscape is drear;
No bird in the forest, no flower in the plain,
Where soft fell the sunlight and glittered the rain.

There is snow on the mountain, and snow on the moor,
And snow in the valley, all wreathing it o'er;
It lies a white pall on the traveler's road,
And drifts through the fields where the rivulet flowed.

By the spell of the ice-king's all powerful breath,
The earth is as cold and as silent as death;
And the trees, where the summer's green foliage hung,
With his gems and his diamonds are brilliantly strung.

'Tis the last of the year, 'tis the last of the year;
The woodland is silent, the landscape is drear;
But crown it with Christmas, the month as it goes,
And the month of December shall yield us a rose.

O crown it with Christmas, that glorious time
When the angels rejoiced o'er an advent so sublime;
When to earth, by the love of its Maker, was given
A Saviour, Redeemer, and portal to Heaven.

The months in their circles have many a day
Of peace and enjoyment as life wears away;
But December, all wrapped in the snow like a pall,
Is crowned with glad Christmas, the best of them all.

Jesus Passeth By.

What means this eager, anxious throng,
Which moves with busy haste along,
These wondrous gatherings day by day?
In accents hushed the throng reply:
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."

Who is this Jesus? Why should he
The city move so mightily?
A passing stranger, has he skill
To move the multitude at will?
Again the stirring note reply:
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."

Jesus! 'tis he who once below
Man's pathway trod, 'mid pain and woe;
And burdened ones, where'er he came,
Brought out their sick and deaf and lame;
The blind rejoiced to hear the cry:
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."

Again he comes! From place to place
His footprints we can trace.
He pauseth at one threshold—nay,
He enters—condescends to stay,
Shall we not gladly raise the cry:
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."

Ho, all ye heavy laden, come!
Here's pardon, comfort, rest and home,
Ye wanderers from a Father's face,
Return accept his proffered grace.
Ye tempted ones, there's refuge nigh—
"Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."

But if you still his call refuse,
And all his wonderous love abuse,
Soon will he sadly from you turn.
Your bitter prayer for pardon spurn.
"Too late! too late!" will be the cry,
"Jesus of Nazareth has passed by!"

Agricultul.

Experimental Farming.

Connecticut deserves the credit of establishing the first agricultural experiment station in the United States. Her legislature at the last session provided for this by a liberal appropriation. The seat of the station will be at Middletown, a place well chosen in all respects, in the neighborhood of the Wesleyan University, which gives the use of its ample chemical laboratory free in aid of the enterprise. There are a number of purely agricultural colleges in the country, founded and largely supported by State patronage. The theory of these institutions is excellent, but they do not work in practice. It was assumed that they would attract large numbers of young farmers, and that these, being thoroughly filled with the scientific instruction there received, would carry back the stores of knowledge to their fields and thus put science into farming.

The agricultural population, which alone is interested in this class of colleges, has not rallied to their support. They languish for students and would fail to-day if they depended on tuition fees for maintenance. The same is true of agricultural brances of colleges. These are usually almost a dead loss to the institutions which keep them up, and are not abandoned only because there is a hope that in the future they may be better patronized. A scientific education in farming is not to be decried. The agriculturist cannot know too much for his own good about the latest and best discoveries and theories for the management of crops, and at some later day of more general enlightenment the prejudices which now widely exist against scientific farming may disappear, and the halls and fields of the agricultural colleges be thronged with enthusiastic disciples. The agricultural experiment station of Connecticut is designed to meet an immediate want. It will not be open for students. It is intended solely for the analyzation and testing of soils, seeds and fertilizers, and the determination by actual trial of the farming products best fitted to be grown in all parts of that State, It will do for all the Connecticut farmers exactly what each would do for himself if he had the apparatus, the knowledge, and the time to spare for such investigations.

This idea of developing and protecting agricultural resources, though novel here, is an old story in England, Europe, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, and other countries have had these stations in operation for years, and there are now in Europe about seventy of them, each employing a staff of competent chemists and other investigators. Most of the stations are devoted to agriculture in general, but some of them are given up to specialties like cattle feeding, the action of manures, grape culture, silk production and the milk industry. Eighteen stations do nothing but test the vitality and value of seeds. The last named object, by the way, is an important one. The adulteration of seeds was a common and most serious nuisance in Europe until the fraud was fully exposed by the researches at these stations and stringent laws passed to prevent it.

There were large establishments in London and the capitals of the continent where seeds of all kinds were adulturated as highly as 70 per cent. with worthless material. In one instance quartz sand to the extent of 75 per cent. was mixed with red clover seed and sold extensively. This mischief long ago reached the United States, and has been innocently abetted by the Agricultural Department at Washington, which receives large quantities of seeds from Europe and distributes them to applicants in this country. The failure of these seeds to germinate or produce the result expected of them is thus explained.

The scientific determination of the values of guano, phosphates and other fertilizers which are imported or manufactured here, is also a matter of great consequence. The new station in Connecticut promises to be a trust-worthy agency for settling doubts and disputes growing out of this subject, and ought to save a good deal of money for the Connecticut farmers. Every State has kinds of soil and capacities for agricultural productions different, in some particulars, from those of any other State. The project station at Middletown will have a most useful field of labor in deciding what may be cultivated with the greatest certainty and profit in the various parts and climate of Connecticut. The results of the experiments, made public frequently, and at a small cost, must be of essential value to the farmers of our neighbor State. Should this interesting venture prove successfull, we may look for the adoption of the same plan in other States, either at public expense or under the patronage of State agricultural societies.—[N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Miscellaneous.

Philadelphia Letter.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.

Dear Sir.—We are now in the third week of Moody and Sankey's labors here. The meetings have been truly wonderful. Such outpourings of the people to attend a religious service have not been witnessed since the days of Whitefield.

Nor has the desire to gain entrance to the great Depot-church much abated, although one would think that nearly everybody in the city had taken his turn in attendance. For fifteen days, twice and sometimes thrice a day, the vast auditorium has been filled and emptied of its more than 10,000 occupants at a time. These, with the special adjunct meetings of different kinds, must in the aggregate have brought *half a million* people in direct contact with the evangelists' labors.

Counting noses, we know, doesn't go for much in estimating the actual results of a work like this. But the immense numbers, unparalleled in the history of religious movements, do impress one with the vastness of the thing. Not to have seen and mingled in it is to miss the opportunity of a life-time.

No description can convey an idea of it. The simple proportions of the audience chamber are too immense to be taken in from any one standpoint. Looking down from the platform upon 10,000 empty chairs, before the people have assembled, has very much the effect of looking upon a great field of wheat, ripe for the harvest—the chairs being all new and unpainted, and having precisely the color of ripened wheat.

A friend describing to us the appearance of the audience on the occasion when men only were present, says that when the vast assembly of 12,000 men arose, the reflected light from so many faces seemed to him like the breaking out of the sun from beneath a cloud. It shone over the whole area, filling it with a very preceptible light. And when, after the benedict on, this sea of faces was turned, presenting instead only the dark backs of the men, it seemed as if a cloud had suddenly come over the whole scene.

Curiosity, you may say, has had much to do with bringing together these teeming multitudes. Granted. But could any curiosity be more pardonable? It is surely proper by any morally right means to attract the people to hear the Gospel. God often leads men to consider their ways and turn to a nobler and better life through afflictions and judgments. Isn't it better to heed the milder calls of curiosity even, if you choose, than to continue in moral degredation and want?

But this a part. The main purpose of my letter is to invite all your many readers to take a run to Philadelphia while the evangalists are so near. Last week great numbers of excursionists came in from the towns around us. Arrangements for special trains can be made with almost any railroad where the inducement of sufficient numbers is held out.

Why cannot the Young Men's Christian Association, or the churches, or Sunday-schools, or prominent Christian workers of your place, join in an excursion movement to visit the Moody and Sankey meetings? The evening meetings are held at 8 o'clock. They last exactly one hour. A special train in waiting could return visitors to any city or town within a hundred miles of Philadelphia by or before midnight of the same evening. By a little exertion and combination of plans, every village and town within a radius of a hundred miles could organize, or join in an excursion to our city, which would certainly well pay all who participated in it.

The good influences of this visit of the evangelists, must not be confined within the limits of our own city, vast as it is, but must spread through all the region round it.

Let some one in your place take the matter in hand, earnestly, at once. Don't wait for one another. Of course a very considerable reduction in fare will be made by the railroads. And we may suggest, with all business propriety, that any Young Men's Christian Association, organizing such an excursion, might so manage it as to give the excursionists reduced fares, and leave, besides, a considerable surplus to help fill their treasury.

Any information as to hours of meetings, etc., will, we understand, be cheerfully furnished, on writing to THOMAS K. CREE, ESQ., Secretary of the Executive Committee Building, Thirteenth and Market streets. AN EX-EDITOR.

Sketches of Officers Elect.

Mr. Kerr, the speaker-elect, was a most active member of the Forty-second congress. He is tall, thin and very spare. His face is thin and angular. His eyes glow from under strong projecting eyebrows. His nose is long and sharp; and quivers like a wild man's when he is excited. He wears a sort of lap robe beard of a sandy color. He is considerably bald, with a thick lower growth of sandy hair. His dress is of rusty black, which flaps and clings to him like wet garments hung up to dry. He has a voice as clear as a bugle, and while he cannot be classed as an orator in the popular sense of the word, his friends ought to thank God for it. The day of froth and flowers is gone in congress. The era of cut and thrust, of sledge-hammer effects, has dawned. As a speaker suited to the demands of modern times, Kerr made a place for himself in congress that has not been surpassed by the presence of any other member upon his side of the house. He possessed dauntless courage, and his power of logic made him a most powerful antagonist. His long figure would swing to and fro, his arms in the air in the most wonderful manner at times, but the substance of his remarks always overcomes his ungracefulness in capturing interest.

George M. Adams, the clerk-elect, was born in Knox county, Kentucky, December 24, 1837; was educated in Centre college, Danville, Kentucky; studied law; was clerk of the circuit court of Knox county from 1859 to 1861; he raised a company in August, 1861, and entered the Union army as captain in the Seventh Kentucky vounteers; in August, 1851, he was appointed paymaster of volunteers, and served in that capacity until the close of the war; was elected to the Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second congress, and was re elected to the Forty-third congress as a democrat, receiving 9,684 votes against 8,199 votes for Wood, republican.

Mr. John G. Thompson, the new sergeant-at-arms, is a prominent citizen of Ohio, has been chairman of the democratic state committee for a number of years, is in the prime of life, and is an active, energetic man of popular and agreeable manners.

Mr. Fitzhugh, the doorkeeper, is a citizen of Texas, and is well known in Washington. He was sergeant-at-arms to the confederate congress. He will have the disposition of more patronage than any of the other officers, having some very good places in his gift.

Captain James M. Stuart, the postmaster elect of the house of representatives, is a native of Alexandria, Virginia. He emigrated to St. Louis when quite a young man, and accompanied General Price in the New Mexican expedition during the Mexican war. He afterward located himself at Tuolumne county, California, and served as sheriff until the breaking out of the late war, when he left California, and rode on horseback through Mexico to the Rio Grande, and was, on his arrival at Richmond, chosen captain of one of the Alexandria companies in the confederate service. At the close of the war he returned to Alexandria, and was soon elected city sergeant by a vote substantially unanimous. He resigned before the close of his term, and has since been engaged in settling up the business. No man has ever been so popular in his native town as he. He is over six feet in hight and well built in proportion.

The Last Hours of Washington.

He died as he lived, and what a beautiful economy there was in his death. Not a faculty was impaired, not an error had marred the moral of his life. At sixty-six, not quite threescore and ten, he was taken away, whilst his example was perfect. He took cold, slighted the symptoms, saying, "let it go as it came." In the morning of the 14th of December, 1799, he felt severe illness; called in his overseer, Mr. Rawlings, to bleed him. He was agitated, and Washington said to him, "don't be afraid." When about to tie up his arm, he said with difficulty, "more." After all efforts had failed, he designated the paper he intended for his will, then turned to Tobias Lear and said, "I find I'm going; my breath cannot continue long. I believed from the first it would be fatal. Do you arrange and record all my military letters and papers; arrange my accounts and settle my books, as you know more about them than any one else, and let Mr. Rawlings finish recording my other letters which he has begun."

Between five and six o'clock he said to his physician, Dr. Clark, "I feel myself going; you had better not take any more trouble about me, but let me go quietly, I cannot last long." Shortly after, again he said, "Doctor, I die hard, but I am not afraid to go; I believed from my first attack I should not survive it; my breath cannot last long." About ten o'clock he made several attempts to speak to Mr. Lear, and at last said, "I'm just going. Have me decently buried, and do not let my body be put into the vault less than two days after I'm dead." Lear said, "I bowed assent." He looked at me again and said, "do you understand me?" I replied "yes sir." "'Tis well," said he. And these were his last words. Just before he expired he felt his own pulse, his hand fell from his wrist, and George Washington was no more.

——It was very natural that a Philadelphia lawyer should get drunk on Thanksgiving Day and while in that condition, being called upon to defend a case before a local magistrate, and the latter informing him that he was drunk, he should pronounce the said magistrate "a —— fool." It was very rough then that the magistrate, recalling a statute which is a transcript of one 115 years old, should have made legal complaint against the attorney and had him bound over to answer the charge of blasphemy. Nevertheless such were the misfortunes of Henry W. Bach, Esq., a member of the Philadelphia bar; and for the benefit of our profane attorneys, and all others whom it may concern, we cite the act of March 21, 1860, under which he has been held in $300 bail for speaking "loosely and profanely" of a Philadelphia police magistrate:

"If any person shall wilfully, premeditatedly and despitefully blaspheme or speak loosely and profanely of Almighty God, Christ Jesus, the Holy Spirit, or the scripture of truth, such person on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $100, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding three months, or either, at the discretion of the court."

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DEAR SIR—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them that it is one of the best medicines that ever was. MRS. L. GORE,
Cor. Magazine and Walnut Sts.,
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To H. R. Stevens, Esq.

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Honest Opinion.

MR. H. R. STEVENS;—

DEAR SIR—This is to show that my son was taken sick in January, 1864, with Scrofula, which came out in large sores or ulcers on his leg and hip. His leg was swelled more than twice its natural size. He had several doctors of high standing in their profession—two from Boston and three from Charlestown—without getting a bit better. He was obliged to lie wherever he was placed, for he had no use of his limbs whatever. When we had given up all hopes of his living we were told to try Vegetine, the great blood remedy; and he had taken it but a short time before we could see a great change. The sores run so bad that we had to change the cloths four or five times a day. Still he was getting better; for he could move his limbs and help himself a little. He was soon able to sit up in bed, and, by constant use of Vegetine, it has cured him. He has a lame leg, which he will probably have for life; but we all honestly believe, if we had used Vegetine before we had bothered with those doctors, it would have saved the use of his leg, and restored it to natural health. I hope all those troubled with scrofula will read this testimony of me and my son, who is now well and able to speak for himself. CATHERINE MAHONEY,
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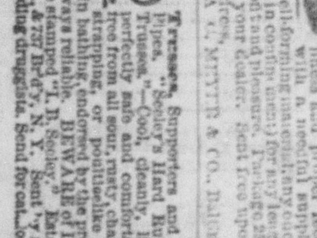
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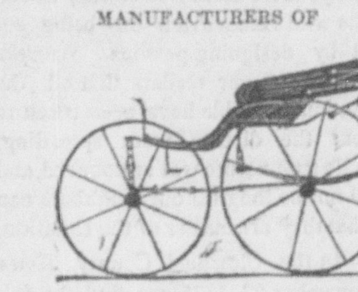
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CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**
7-23-1y

Stoves.

W. T. TWITMIRE,

dealer in

Stoves, Tinware

WOODEN WARE

and all kinds of

KITCHEN FURNITURE

also

COAL OIL

and Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Roofing & Spouting promptly done. Our motto, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. No. 4 Bush's Arcade, store formerly occupied by Loubarger.
6-tf

W. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHEAP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.
5-33-tf

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S REMOVAL.

F. C RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice. v7n7-no8-tf

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CAR SHOPS.

BELLEFONTE

CAR MANUFACTURING CO.,

(Successor to W. V, Hughes.)

BELLEFONTE

Manufactures and keeps always on hand

WHITE AND YELLOW

PINE FLOORING,

Weather boarding, of various styles,

Sash
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets,
Scroll Sawing of every Description,

and Brackets of all sizes made to order.

Having a

BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER

Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER

Orders from CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS, and the trade generally solicited.

BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.
5-25-tf. Bellefonte Centre Co., Pa.

Hotels.

RAIL ROAD HOUSE

Corner Front and Pine Street,

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.

ROBERT LOYD, Prop'r.

The best of Liquors and Segars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. v4n25-1y

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

CUMMINGS & MAUGLE,

FOURTH ST.

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The accomodations at the "Merchants" are first class and prices moderate. 6-9-tf

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Miscellaneous.

TASTELESS MEDICINES.

A prominent New York physician lately complained to DUNDAS DICK & CO. about their Sandalwood Oil Capsules, stating that sometimes they cured miraculously, but that a patient of his had taken them without effect. On being informed that several imitations were sold, he inquired and found his patient had not been taking DUNDAS DICK & CO'S.

What happened to this physician may have happened to others, and DUNDAS DICK & CO. take this method of protecting physicians, druggists and themselves, and preventing Oil of Sandalwood from coming into disrepute.

PHYSICIANS who once prescribe the Capsules will **continue to do so,** for they contain the Pure Oil in the **best and cheapest** form.

DUNDAS DICK & CO. use more Oil of Sandalwood than all the Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Perfumers in the United States combined, and this is the sole reason why the **pure oil** is sold Cheaper in their Capsules than in any other form.

OIL OF SANDALWOOD is fast superseding every other remedy, sixty Capsules **only** being required to insure a safe and certain cure in six or eight days. From no other medicine can this result be had.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S SOFT CAPSULES solve the problem, long considered by eminent physicians, of how to avoid the nausea and disgust experienced in swallowing, which are well known to detract from, if not destroy, the good effects of many valuable remedies.

Soft Capsules are put up in tin-foil and neat boxes, thirty in each, and are the only Capsules prescribed by physicians.

Tasteless Medicines.—Castor Oil and many other nauseous medicines can be taken easily and safely in **Dundas Dick & Co's Soft Capsules. No taste. No smell.**

☞ These were the only Capsules admitted to the last Paris Exposition.

Send for circular to 35 Wooster Street, N. Y.

☞ **Sold at all Drug Stores Here.**
v7-3m

Price, Twenty-five Cents.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

NINETY-EIGHTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific, and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class Journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 3,000 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay on advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know.

Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
30-7-3m 41 Park Row, New York.

Dr. Tipple's Specific Liniment

is a certain and positive cure for WOUNDS, BRUISES, STRAINS, BURNS, CHILBLAIN'S AND ESPECIALLY OLD SORES AND OLD ULCERS OF LONG STANDING which it is guaranteed to cure. It will also cure all

EXTERNAL DISEASES

of the horse and other domestic animals. Sold by all druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle,

DR. R. D. TIPPLE,
36 6m Bellefonte, Pa.

$5 to $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., sent free. Send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere until you have learned what we offer. G Stinson & Co., Portland, Maie 7-2-1y

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THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS. MO

Miscellaneous.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PURE AND SILVER GLOSS STARCH,

For the Laundry.

MANUFACTURED BY

T. KINGSFORD & SON.

BEST STARCH IN THE WORLD.

GIVES A BEAUTIFUL FINISH TO THE LINEN, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Corn Starch,

FOR PUDDINGS, BLANC MANGE, Ice Cream, &c.

Is the original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as PURER, STRONGER and MORE DELICATE than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles.

STEVENSON MACADAM, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet, and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each one pound package.

For Sale by all First-class Grocers.
24-3m

AMERICAN WASH BLUE,

For Laundry and Household Use,

MANUFACTURED AT THE

American Ultramarine Works,

NEWARK, N. J.

Our Wash Blue is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all large laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash Blue, if you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS,
Office, 72 William Street New York.
24-3m

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systematic. All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertions of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition), containing lists of over 2,000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many states at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. Get the book. 7-2-1y

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Were again awarded the highest premium, over all makers, at the late Franklin Institute Exhibition, and are the only First-class Instruments that can be obtained at Manufacturer's cost prices.

$300

For an Elegant 7⅓ oct. Rosewood Piano. The following are a few of the Principal Medals received

First Prize Medal,	(Franklin Institute,)	1874
" Silver "	(Grand Piano)	1858
" Prize "	Crystal Palace World Fair N Y	53
" Gold "	American Inst., N. Y	1848
" Prize "	Maryland Inst., Baltimore	1848
" Silver "	Franklin Inst., Phila.	1845

Pianos ordered by mail, are carefully selected, and remittance is not required, until the instrument is received and approved. All our styles and classes, are built of the same excellent material and workmanship. Every instrument is fully guaranteed.

☞ Write or send for illustrated catalogue, and price list, giving full description of styles, prices, etc.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MF'G CO.,
9-19t Warerooms 1103 Chestnut St., Phila.

Painting & Paper Hanging.

PAINTING —AND— Paper Hanging.

ROBERT H. IRWIN

Takes this method to present his claims to public favor. He is prepared to do in a neat, expeditious, and thorough manner, and at prices that defy competition,

House Painting,

GRAINING,

KALSOMINING,

Paper Hanging,

SIGN PAINTING,

AND

FANCY & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, ETC.

Orders left at

IRWIN & SON'S OFFICE,

in Diamond, or at his Shop on Howard Street, will receive prompt attention.
7-38-6m

LOOK! LOOK!

We have a limited stock of

BILL HEADS

which we will print and sell for

$3 PER THOUSAND,
$2 PER FIVE HUNDRED.

Order now. We have only a limited stock at the above price and shall not probably have any more. Send for sample.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

Merchant Tailors.

WM. S. TRIPPLE, MERCHANT TAILOR,

McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING, Opposite Depot,

Has just received a large invoice of GENTLEMENS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

of the latest styles,

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.
v5-12-1y

Merchant Tailoring Establishment

NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW

BELLEFONTE PA

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

Splendid and Rich Assortment of Foreign and Domestic

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND

VESTINGS,

Which he is prepared make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard He also keeps on hand a full line o

Gents Furnishing Goods

of every style and variety, consisting of

HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,

MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,

Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors &c., on hand.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,
No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
v4n34-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. McCLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES

AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs,

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. McCLELLAN,

No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-13—tf

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,

FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.

Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-29-1y

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,
CORN,
OATS, &c
6-39-1y

CANCERS

Removed without pain, or the use of either caustics or the knife, and Radically Cured. If painful, and an open ulcer formed, medicines will be sent by Express to give prompt relief. Consultation, by letter, One Dollar. Send 56 cents for book with descriptive cases, References and Testimonials.

DRS. PARK & McLEISH
v7n39-3t No. 21 East 16th Street, New York

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 90, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72 I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 3, K. T., meets he second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Boss Tweed is still at large. The detectives can find no clue to his whereabouts. Query: Do they want to?

——Glass aquaria and gold fish make most acceptable presents. They can be had at Green's drug store.

——Have you a cough? Use Green's Syrup of Tar, Honey and Bloodroot, and be cured. It is pleasant, safe and certain.

——Sechler & Co. sell the best five-cent cigars in town. They have as large or larger stock of tobacco and cigars than can be found in any store making a specialty of these goods.

——The Vatican, 1010 Chestnut St. Fall importations just received. 75 cases clocks, bronzes, statuary, elegant articles for home adorment, holiday and bridal presents, at low prices. Largest assortment in Philadelphia.

——Notwithstanding Governor Hartranft arrived in town on Thursday evening of the day before the "Watchman" was issued, we are surprised at receiving that wide-awake (?) journal without noting the same. Did the local have too much lager on?

——As the season for wearing overshoes is here, the following bit of information, as to how overshoes may be mended, may be of value. Cut up into very small pieces some pure rubber and dissolve in benzine. Place a patch of rubber over the part to be mended, and stick it fast with the hot solution.

——They call it "Love on the square" when a young man is forbidden the house, meets his "adored one" nightly on Alleghany street, and for an hour or more, regardless of the inclement weather, holds sweet converse with her. But she says that were it not that he purchases his clothing at S. & A. Loeb's she would not be so "sweet" on him.

——We learn that it is the intention to run the morning accommodation train on the Blad Eagle Valley railroad during the winter, leaving here at 8:10 A. M., which connects with the day express at Lock Haven on the P. & E. railroad, by which passengers make fast time and a daylight trip to Philadelphia and New York. The P. & E. railroad is of one of the best managed roads extant and a very desirable route to travel over.

——Any information of a little girl named Ellen Gilory, 15 years old, with brown hair and blue eyes, who wore a black and red shawl when she left home in February last, will be thankfully received by her mother, who resides in Brownstown, Pa., near Pittston. She was sent to the store to make some purchases, since which time nothing has been heard of her. Address, Margaret Gilory, Pittston, Pa. Papers copying this notice will confer a favor on a worthy poor woman.

REPORT OF UPPER MARSH CREEK SCHOOL.—Whole number enrolled 49—23 male, 26 female; male average attendance during month ending December 3, 1875, 17; female average of same month, 19; per cent. of attendance during the month 74 male, 73 female. Hattie E. Fetzer, Harry E. Walker and Clarence E. Walker were in attendance every day during the month. Four missed but one day. Our school has been decreased some by the cry of small pox which did not exist in the district.

A. E. GARBRICK, Teacher.

——All intereated in making money for the holidays should consult Messrs. Baxter & Co., Bankers, No. 17 Wall Street, New York City. We are authorized to say, that, besides being the largest and leading house in their business, they are publishers of a work on the best method of operating in stocks, bonds, gold, etc., in their market, without risk. It also gives the highest and lowest prices of leading stocks for the last ten years. This work must prove not only interesting but valuable to parties desiring to operate in Wall Street. The road to fortune has been found by many through its columns. See their card, in another column of this paper, and remember that their standing and responsibility is of the highest order.

——As you go to and from the Methodist fair, you should stop at Green's and get one of his five-cent cigars.

HARTRANFT.—Governor Hartranft, accompanied by his Adjutant-General, Major-General James W. Latta, and Col. George F. Smith, of his staff, arrived in town on Thursday evening of last week, and was the guest of our fellow townsman, General James A. Beaver. Several citizens called to pay their respects to his excellency during the evening.

As this informal visit was for the purpose of going to the State College, several other distinguished gentlemen made it convenient to join the Governor here, and at 9 o'clock on Friday morning carriages were furnished for them all, and they immediately started for their destination. Among the accompaning visitors we noticed the venerable agriculturist of Alleghany county, James Kelly, Esq., Hon. James P. Wickersham, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Hon. S. T. Shugert, of Centre county; Dr. John P. Edge, of Chester county; Hons. Joseph H. Nisely and A. Fortenbaugh, of Dauphin county, Hon. W. W. Brown, of Erie county, Hon. G. H. Ettla, of Lancaster county, and Hon. Joseph W. Parker, of Mifflin county, members of the Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature; General Robert B. Beath, late Surveyor-General, accompanied by General James A. Beaver and Judge Orvis, of the College Trustees; John A. Woodward, President, Adam Hoy, Esq., Vice-President, and S. D. Keller, Esq., Secretary, of the Centre County Agricultural Society; Major P. B. Wilson and William Shortlidge, Esq., being among the invited guests. As the procession entered the College grounds, the Governor was received with a salute, fired by the College artillery. Dr. James Calder, President of the College, was on hand to welcome his distinguished guests, assisted by his principal Lieutenant, Professor John Hamilton, who is also a host within himself. It is fair to remark that Dr. Calder's affable and social qualities have a peculiar adaptation to the institution, and it is the universal opinion that he is the right man in the right place; and if the students, whose fortune it is to be under his guidance and care, do not progress in their studies, the fault is with them and not with the faculty. We noticed several neighboring farmers gathered at the College to bid their Governor welcome. Among them we name Moses Thompson, William Thompson, William Foster, Adam Felty, Joseph Marshall, and many others whose names we do not call to mind. After interchanging a few words of congratulations, the Governor repaired to the grounds in front of the College building where the cadets were formed in line for review, Col. Grabawskii commanding. The boys presented a manly and soldier-like appearance, and their practice in the manual of arms and marching was done with military precision. General Latta did the inspecting, after which the spectators retired to the College building. At 12.30 P. M. the dinner bell sounded and the visitors moved forward to the dining room and sat down to a sumptuous repast—the tables forming a hollow square and the Governor being seated at the outside centre of the long side. After dinner the inspection of the building was the next thing in order, which required about half an hour's time. The view from the top of the College building was enjoyed by all the new visitors, and they, like all others who take time to see for themselves, went away "white-washed." Among the prejudiced visitors we take the liberty of mentioning the name of Dr. Edge, one of Chester county's best citizens, who is disposed to be just—hence his visit.

Although the weather was unpleasant, we believe the visitors all enjoyed their trip. They returned to Bellefonte early in the evening, and most of them took the 5 o'clock train west.

We regret that the Governor made his visit so short, as the time was not sufficient to enable our citizens to call on so distinguished a visitor and bid him welcome, as is our custom on such occasions.

——Crampton's Imperial Soap at Sechler's.

REMEMBER THIS.—Now is the time the year for Pneumonia, lung fever, coughs, colds, and fatal results of predisposition to consumption and other throat and lung diseases. BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used in this neighborhood for the past two or three years without a single failure to cure. If you have not used this medicine yourself, go to your druggists, F. P. Green, and J. Zellers & Son, and ask them of its wonderful success among his customers. Two doses will relieve the worst case. If you have no faith in any medicine, just buy a sample bottle of Boschee's German Syrup for 10 cents and try it, regular size bottle, 75 cents. Don't neglect a cough to save 75 cents

41-eow.

——Our friend Isaac Haupt's face is adorned with a moderate sized boil. Still, he may be thankful that it is not as big as a tea-cup and not on the end of his nose.

——Last Sunday this climate was the best in the world for rain-water.

PERSONALS.—Mr. Charles H. Nott, who for the last three years has had charge of the book bindery department of the Bellefonte Press Co., left on Monday, 6th, for Philadelphia, where he has accepted a lucrative position in a large bindery. Mr. Nott made many friends while he was here, by his politeness and accommodating way of doing business, we with the rest, are sorry he has left us.

—Dr. Hayes leaves this morning for Philadelphia to be gone part of the winter. Doctors Fairland and Harris will attend to all professional calls for the doctor during his absence.

—Captain R. B. Barger, who was formerly one of the proprietors of this paper, left this place last Tuesday week to carve a fortune and find friends among new scenes and in a new place. Chicago is his new destination where he has secured a job in the printing business. He leaves his family at Newry, Blair Co., Pa., at the home of his wife's mother. They will join him as soon as he has been long enough in his new home to determine if he likes it and they like him. Mr. Barger worked as foreman in this office after we purchased the office. He was always faithful to his duties, a pleasant and gentlemanly man to get along with. He cannot fail to make warm friends in his new home. He makes friends where ever he goes. May success follow him.

——See S. & A. Loeb's new advertisement in another column.

TEMPERANCE.—Mr. David Tatum, a minister of the society of Friends, lectured on the subject of temperance on Monday evening, in the Presbyterian church. The lecture was illustrated by the exhibition and explanation of Prof. Sewell's plates of the human stomach, showing its condition as changed by the use of alchobolic liquors. Mr. Tatum has evidently thoroughly studied this subject, and on this occasion he presented many startling facts against the use of liquors as a beverage. He was particularly strong in the presentation of the enormous loss to the industries of the crountry through the breaking down in health and power of so many thousands of men each year, who are hurried to a drunkard's grave. After the lecture Mr. Evan Blanchard sang the hymn "The Ninety and Nine," as used by Mr. Sankey, with excellent effect.

——Bird cages from 75 cents to $6 00 at Green's.

——The newspapers all over the State have taken up the cry "Remember the poor." It behooves these charitably desposed people, who are blessed with abundant means to remember the words of the Saviour, "For ye have the poor with you always," and act promptly and energetically on the limit contained in these words from the divine lips. There will be much suffering among the poor during the present winter, even if every possible effort is made to relieve their wants. That a failure to make these exertions, on the part of those posessing the ability, will augment this suffering in an incredible degree, is, we think, a self-evident proposition. Therefore, let every one give to the extent of his ability, be it ever so little. Little drops of water make the the mighty ocean, and many little streams of charity, uniting in one body, will form a reservoir, from which the wants of the deserving poor can be supplied during the whole winter, upon whose threshold we have just entered. "Remember the poor."

——Writing paper, envelopes, pens, pencils, and ink at Green's.

——Mr. R. H. Colburn, of Howard, informs us that the new M. E. church at that place will be dedicated on the 19th inst. Rev. J. C. Pershing, D. D., of Pittsburgh, will preach in the morning. Other preachers will be present to lend their aid for the occasion. The ladies of the town gave a "Thanksgiving supper." The money raised by this project was donated to the church. It was a grand success, notwithstanding the panic, and yielded the handsome sum of $150 00. There was abundant provisions donated, and the excellent manner in which they were served by the ladies lent an additional charm to the feast. Everybody was pleased—everybody was satisfied. The organist volunteered to raise money enough to procure a new organ for the church, and we are glad to learn that she was successful, so much so that the new organ will be in the church when it is dedicated. We think the efforts of the organist are very commendable. Nothing adds so much to a church service as good music, and nothing helps this along better than a good organ. We think if some of the Bellefonte churches would dispose of the little parlor concerns which they have and purchase a good church organ, they would exhibit a little commendable enterprise that would be much to their credit.

——Our contemporary, the "Watchman," is going to dress up in a new suit of clothes, the first week of the new year. It is now one of the handsomest papers in the State, and its new clothes will further improve it.

——If you want a fine Canary for a holiday present, now is the time to get it, and the place is Green's drug store.

——There have been so many rumors as to how Mr. Boggs, of Milesburg, got the small-pox, that it is almost useless to say anything more about it. One thing certain, is, that he made a tour West, where he visited some relatives. Either going or returning, he admits that he rode in an emigrant car, by which he gained the advantage of cheap fare. When the disease showed itself upon him, he did not conceive what it could be, and invited several persons to "feel his head," all of whom have suffered the consequences. There have been four deaths in all—Wm. Curtin, James Adams, A. T. Bogg's child, and Robert Smith. Those who now have it are Wm. Wilkie, wife and two children, Wm. Marks. Daniel Boilean and wife, two of Boggs' children, A. T. Boggs, slightly; Mrs. Malone and two children, Mrs. Jones, Hansom Levy's two children, Dr. Adams, John Whitehill, Wm. Swyers, six persons in Thomas Adams' family, all of whom are getting along with a fair prospect of speedy recovery. Irwin Delany, at Curtin's rolling mill, is quite well. Our friends at Milesburg will pardon us for going into details so minutely, as we deem it necessary to dispel the wild rumors that are being set afloat by designing persons. We are glad to inform our readers that all the precautions possible have been taken to prevent the disease from spreading, since its true nature was announced, and it will not be long till our neighbors can say that they are master of the situation.

——In the Clearfield County *Times* of November 23, 1875, we find the following, clipped, as will be seen below, from the Canton (Ohio) *City Times*. George Whitaker, the deceased, has friends in this county. His brother, Mr. James Whitaker, is a conductor on the Snow Shoe railroad:

On Wednesday, just before dinner time, George Whitaker, a young man about 19 years of age, met with a sudden death in the machine shops of the Buckeye Works. It appears that he and another fellow-workman, Louis Dille, about the same age, were in the habit of boxing and tussling with one another in sport, nearly every day. On Wednesday, at the time named, they were having a little sport together, when Dille said, "I've got enough, let's quit," or words to that effect. Thereupon young Whitaker ran across the shop a short distance and jumped astride a pile of stave rods near one of the benches, about three feet four inches in height. He was then noticed to appear in a fainting condition, and as he attempted to get off the iron he fell to the floor. His shopmates picked him up and done all in their power, with the assistance of Doctor Roebuch, who was immediately called, to resuscitate him, but all to no purpose; life had fled. It is thought that his death was occasioned by heart disease. He was a well-behaved young man, and beloved by all his fellow-workmen.

The above we clip from the Canton (Ohio) *City Times* of November 11. Mr. Whitaker was a brother of Mr. Alex Whitaker of this place, and has been working in the Buckeye reaper works nearly three years. He was a native of Centre county and was raised in Bellefonte.

——Montgomery is now having made at his store a full line of pantaloons of the best cassimeres, from $6, $6 50, $7, $7 50, and upward, ready to place on the counters in a few days, and dispose to his numerous customers. Your order will be taken for the same goods at the same prices, thereby insuring a good fit; and, by giving a day's notice, they will have them ready for you to put right on. This he intends making a permanent branch in his business, and show the people of this town and county that he can give you better goods, better made garments, for the same as ready made. For beaver overcoats, $14, $15, $16 50 to $25. Call at No. 7 Brockerhoff Row. A full supply of holiday hats at very low prices—bought for cash at a great bargain.

——A variety of goods suitable for holiday gifts, at Green's drug store, which will be sold cheap, consisting in part of chess, checkers, backgammon boards, cigar holders, pocket books, card cases, writing desks, Canaries, bird cages, wire hanging baskets, gold fish, drinking cups, ash holders, magnets, compasses, mathematical instruments, thermometers, fancy inkstands, odor cases, egg boilers, hand mirrors, scented toilet soaps, choice French, English and American extracts for the handkerchief; tooth, hair, nail and flesh brushes, shaving brushes, cups and sponges, pungents, pomades, German, French, English and American colognes, tourists' cases, etc.

——In last weeks REPUBLICAN, the statement was made that Mr. Howard Barnes, among others, was a candidate for Commissioners' clerk. Mr. Barnes, however, denies that soft impeachment, and desires us to tell the readers of the REPUBLICAN that he never has asked for the office, or ever said anything that would lead anyone to suppose he wanted the position. We should judge by Mr. Barnes' letter, that the commissioners might go farther and fare worse; he writes a clear legible hand that can be read as plain as print, a very desirable qualification in a clerk.

ACADEMY.—The semi-annual examinations will commence on the 20th and and continue until the 24th. Patrons and friends are cordially invited to be present at least part of the time.

——Mr. Wm. D. Smith, of Unionville, informs us that there are reports being circulated that the small pox has reached their village, he requests us to say that the report is entirely untrue.

——We learn that the residence of M. P. Weaver, in Spring township, caught fire on Monday last and was entirely consumed. Insurance, $300. The same gentleman lost his barn by fire a few years ago—the work of an incendiary.

——We are informed that a well-to-do farmer of Boggs township made an effort to drown himself in the Bald Eagle one day last week. He was rescued from his comtemplated watery grave before life was extinct and taken home where he was restored. Softening of the brain was the alleged cause.

——One of the suits tried in court last week, Steinkeckler vs. Stein, is of more than ordinary importance, especially to the farming community, there is one thing in particular that it teaches, and that is, no man should allow strangers to induce him to sign papers for patent machinery. It invariably turns out that somebody gets cheated, after such papers are signed. Sharpers are continually traveling the county over, and several persons have been victimized in Centre county during the last few years, and these hard times are not intended to lessen the number of scamps.

——The ladies who are conducting the Methodist fair, in the Bush House block, next door to Sechler's store, have their windows decorated in great style with placards, giving the place the appearance of a first class eating saloon. The bloated bond-holders, of Linn and Curtin streets, might save some time by patronizing the fair, instead of going home to dinner; in this way they would kill two birds with one stone, get a good square meal and contribute to a very worthy object. We recommend them to try it. We do not think their wives would miss them just for one meal, anyhow.

THUNDERATION!—I have just been to Stitzer's Book Store and spent all my money in buying christmas gifts for my family and friends, and oh how cheap everything is, why, I bought a horse there for $2.50 already saddled and bridled, and then if you could just see those nice new books, new styles of paper, in boxes, the beautiful chromos, price 10 cents up to $10, the china ware, from a ten-cent mug to a mustache cup at one dollar, tin toys, wagons, carts, horses, stoves, kitchen-ware, train of cars, drums, writing desks, work-boxes, building-blocks, puzzles, games, gold pens, ladies' lap-boxes; in short the store is full up to the ceiling of everything suitable to young and old, rich and poor. If you have not yet purchased your christmas presents, you had better go at once and get what you want, as they are going rapidly.

——We give up the story and some other matter that generally appears on the inside of the paper, to the President's annual message, a document in which all our readers are interested. We are compelled, on account of its great length to condense some parts of it, but have retained all the important items and suggestions. In this condensed form, more of our readers will find time to pursue it, which all who desire to understand the material condition of the country are advised to do. It is a straightforward state paper, free from rhetorical flourishes, without ambiguity, and therefore easy of comprehension. Of the wisdom of the several suggestions, each reader will no doubt judge for himself, for ourselves, we must say that we cannot see much sense in his financial theory; to the rest of the message we can give a hearty approval. We may have more to say upon this subject in a future issue.

——Go tell the news to the Bellefonte hog committee. A correspondent from Howard, fired up by the news of this paper, a week or two ago, that Bellefonte had a hog committee that were inspecting and calculating the weight of the hogs, has sent us a statement of what Howard can do, although, he says, they have no committee there. A hog committee require peculiar qualifications. First, a member should have good judgment on the hog question; second, he should have age, as age brings wisdom; in fact such a committee should look like the "fag end of a century," in order that their opinions shall command respect. Our correspondent thinks that Howard can beat the county on hogs, in confirmation of which he states that I. Glossnor killed one that weighed three hundred and thirty-six pounds, William B. Smith one that weighed three hundred and forty-two pounds, Jacob Baker, Esq., one that weighed three hundred and fort-three, J. R. Baker, one that weighed three hundred and sixty-three, B. F. Holton, one that weighed three hundred and eighty-one, I. C. Leathers one that weighed four hundred and forty-six. Total weight, twenty-two hundred and eleven pounds. This is sort of a challenge to the whole county. Is there a town that can do better. The honor of Bellefonte, at least, is at stake. We hope the hog committee will give this matter their immediate attention.

——Go and try Sechler's new five-cent cigar—the best in the market.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Dec. 15, 1875.

Competition among our merchants makes our town the centre of trade for the greater part of Centre county. We are glad to note that those who are the most liberal advertisers in the REPUBLICAN are the most liberally patronized, which speaks well for both advertiser and reader.

WHEAT—The wheat market is very steady at our quotations, which is the highest figures the shipping demand will afford. Buyers are all working on small margins. Our reports from the West and East are not favorable for an advance. Breadstuffs are generally dull sale during the holidays, as most of the dealers prefer to be "off" during such occasions, which makes a dull market for the time being.

CORN—The offerings of cob corn are liberal, with few buyers. We learn that many farmers would be willing to sell shelled of the new crop at fifty cents per bushel, but takers at that figure are not to be found. We hope the winter months will bring a more favorable market.

OATS—Good oats is being firmly held, and *farmers* (not dealers, as we inadvertently said last week) are holding for higher figures; but we think that the maximum price, 35 cents per bushel, has been reached for the present.

CLOVERSEED—The demand for cloverseed is very brisk. The price has advanced, and those farmers who sold early in the season are now short at least one dollar per bushel. The feeling for seed is supposed to be speculative, and the time for obtaining high prices is very uncertain. Choice clean seed will now bring $6 50 per bushel, and we are informed that Shortlidge & Co. were paying that figure yesterday.

PORK—No change in price, 8 cents per pound being the ruling price.

BUTTER—The demand for good butter is liberal, of which there is a very small amount being offered. It is high time that the merchants would pay prices for butter according to quality. The practice of paying as much for poor butter as is paid for good, is an imposition on the farmer who sells the latter, as well as upon the consumer, who is compelled to take his chances in buying under this state of affairs. If the dealers would pay according to quality, the consumer could buy according to quality, and no injustice would be done. As the business is now conducted it is a fraud, and the merchant who takes the lead in breaking up this old schedule, will receive the patronage of all those who are in favor of fair dealing.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 20
Red wheat	1 20
Rye per bushel	80
Corn, ears (new)	40@45
Corn, shelled (old)	60
Oats	35
Flour, retail per barrel	6.50@7.00
Flour, wholesale	6.00
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$20 00
Hay Mixed per ton	15.00@18 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00
Clover seed	5 50

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per lb	10
Apples per bus	75
Cherries, dried, per lb	8
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter lb	30
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	16
Cheese per lb	20
Hams per lb	20
Bacon	14½&12
Sides	11
Lard per lb	15
Eggs per doz	25
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes per bushel new	50
Dried Beef	25
Beef by the side	7
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges per doz	100
Lemons per doz	100

——Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 22th, 1875

	BID.	ASKED
U. S. 1881, c	114½	124½
" 5-20, c. '62, M. and N	14½	
" " " '64, " "	14½	14¾
" " " '65, " "	15½	16
" " " '65, J. and J	20½	20¾
" " " '67, " "	22½	23
" " " 68, " "	22¾	23
" 10-40, coupon	17¾	18
" Pacific 6's cy	22¾	23
New 5's, Reg. 1881	16¾	17
" " c. 1881	17¾	17¾
Gold	14¾	14¾
Silver	107	109
Pennsylvania	50¾	51
Reading	65½	65¾
Philadelphia & Erie	19¾	19¾
Lehigh Navigation	49¾	49¾
" Valley, Ex. Div	62½	62¾
United R. R. of N. J	134¾	135
Oil Creek	10¾	11
Northern Central	32¾	33¼
Central Transportation	45¾	46
Nesquehoning	54¾	55
C. & A. Mortgage 6's, '83	104	105

LIST of Patents issued to inventors of Pennsylvania excepting Philadelphia, for the week ending Dec. 11, 1875, and each dated Nov. 23, 1875. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Chain Pump Bucket J Van Duzen and R Johnston Shesbequin
Combined Wind-wheel and Fan Cars A Woodward Lancaster
Lamp T Atterbury Pittsburg
Manufacture of Glassware T Atterbury Pittsburg
Steam Engine Trams W Finney Harrisburg
Spike Machine W Haddock Pittsburg
Sofa Bedstead N Hamilton Pittsburg
Lamp Chimney Tools J Lowry Pittsburg
Composition for Beverage, etc W Martin Pittsburg
Crane R Robison Pittsburg
Grate J Schroeffel, jr Alleghany
Rubber Shoe Stocking J Bibbins Williamsport
Fish Joint R Long Pittsburg
Car Brake Shoes H Stentz Harrisburg
Beer Pump D Whitman Reading

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Geo. Guyer, Jos. S. Mulhollen, of Fostoria, Blair county, and Annie M. Cross, of Half Moon, Centre Co.

On the 9th inst., by the same, Geo. G. Willson and Isola D. Lever, all of Half Moon, Centre Co.

On the 7th inst., by the Rev. H. E. Detroiler, Mr. Wm. T. Rieger, of Lamar, Clinton county, to Miss Jennie Bartholomew, of Hublersburg, Centre Co.

At the M. E. parsonage in Pine Grove, Dec. 7, 1875, by the Rev. J. Foster Bell, Mr. John Garner to Miss Mary A. Stover, all of State College, Pa.

At the residence of the bride's mother, in Boalsburg, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 8, by the Rev. Dr. Hamill, Miss Martha Riley to Mr. A. J. Everhart, of Centre Co. Pa.

DIED.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 1, 1875, at her home in Harris township, Mrs. Nancy, wife of Hon. John Hasson, aged 75 years.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 8, 1875, at his home in Harris township, Hon. John Hasson, aged about 84 years.

On the 5th instant, of inflammation of the lungs, Mary Martha, only daughter of Wm. and Isabelle M. Robb, aged 6 years one month and four days.

Martha was a faithful Sabbath-school scholar, and was loved by all who knew her. She also was regular in attendance in public school. Her seat in Sabbath-school and in public school, shall be vacant through time to eternity. It was the will of God to take from the family circle one so dear, and to call her into her resting place forever throughout eternity.

"I take this little lamb," said He,
"And lay her in my breast;
Protection she shall find in Me,
In Me be ever blest.".

His words the mourning parents hear,
And shout, with joy divine—
Oh, Saviour, all we have and are,
Shall be forever Thine.

Martha has gone to prepare
In Heaven, a place of rest
For you, dear parents, to share
Forever, on the Saviour's breast.

A. R. G.